The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,135 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, PIRAEUS, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
CATHAY	2931	500	M. de Horne	28th Oct.
*‡ ROKHARA	2911	510	C.R. Alcock	11th Nov.
‡ VICTORIA	6333	150	G. P. Cecil	25th "
HYDASPES	2351	500	E. Crow	9th "
SURAT	3112	500	J. L. Pardit	23rd "
VERONA	3116	650	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Brindisi.

‡ *The new steamer Victoria, 6,301 tons, Captain G. F. Cato will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth and London. She has also and Rokhara of the highest class for 1st First and 1st Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fare to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steamer leaves the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
RAVENNA	3172	700	A. B. Daniell	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harry	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	873	A. H. Hamilton	25th "
PESHAWUR	3310	600	L. H. Meade	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4732	900	F. S. Fonlis	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. N. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamer leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	30th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 24th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th Nov.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worsdk.	1st Nov.

THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to
FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 14th, 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemens owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Land-scapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to dispatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY 28th October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, if the foregoing or any other weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, (or arrival of Outward Bound Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask (under Admiralty Orders), Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GUJA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S.S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 21, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888.
CLOTH BOUND OFFICE EDITIONS.

		Rs.	as.
No. 8	Octavo Notepaper size, One day on page, with Sundays and index., size 7½ by 5.	4	4
No. 9	Do. do. Two days on page, whole page for Saturday, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 11	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, 7½ by 5	2	12
No. 11b	Do. do. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. and right for accounts, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 12	Enlarged Small Octavo, 2 days on page, 6½ by 3½	2	12
No. 13	Small Octavo, a week in an opening, 6½ by 3½	1	10
No. 15	Long Narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3½	1	10
No. 18	Pocket Diary, Gent's size 5 by 3½, a week in an opening, gilt edges, Tuck	1	10
No. 20	Pocket Diary, Three days on page, size 3½ by 2½	1	0

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 31	Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12½ by 8.	1	0
No. 31	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	12
No. 32	Folio Foolscap size, a week on a page, and space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 32	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 33	Quarto size, a week in an opening with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
No. 33	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 34	Quarto size, a week on a page. Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	0	12
No. 35	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7½ by 4½	0	12
No. 35	Do. do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	0
No. 37	Folio Foolscap size, Universal Diary, a week on a page, space for Sundays, interleaved with blotting paper, 12½ by 8	0	12

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY,"
Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Upcountry, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best Houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Land secured by purchase, or on lease, for building stores, dwelling houses, or other buildings erected according to plans of building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	" 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Colds, Sprains, Affections of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjeau's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 90.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form very little larger than a pen, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breast pocket. Price complete Rs. 14.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goadsby's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

"LENSES."

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Photographic Lenses.

DALLMEYER'S.

QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENSES, specially constructed for C. de V. Portraits.

No. 1-B 2" diameter, 4½" Back Focus, 4½ by 3½ Picture (with diaphragm) ..... Rs. 110
No. 1-B. 2½" do. 6 do. 5 by 4 do. (do.) ..... " 220

EXTRA QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENS, Rack and Pinion.

No. 3-C. 2½" diameter, 4½" Back Focus, 4½ by 5½ Picture (with diaphragm) ..... Rs. 265

This Lens is especially constructed for Portraits of Children. It produces Pictures in about one-half the time of No. 1-B., but the field of view is not so flat, hence for standing figures a stop must be used.

PATENT PORTRAIT AND GROUP LENSES with Diaphragm.

No. 3-D. 2½" Diameter, 10½" Back Focus, 8½ by 6½ Group, 10 by 8 View Rack and Pinion.. Rs. 160
No. 4-D. 2½" do. 13" do. 10 by 8 do. 12 by 10 View Rigid ..... " 225
No. 5-D. 3½" do. 16" do. 12 by 10 do. 15 by 12 View Rigid ..... " 290

PATENT RAPID RECTILINEAR with Diaphragm.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter.	Back Focus.	Equid Focus.	Setting	Price.
15 by 12	12 by 10	2½"	18"	19½"	Rigid	Rs. 250
12 by 10	10 by 8	2"	15"	16"	Rack and Pinion	" 205
10 by 8	8½ by 6½	1½"	12½"	13"	do.	" 160
8½ by 6½	6 by 5	1½"	10¼"	11"	Rigid	" 130
6 by 5	5 by 4	1¼"	7⅞"	8½"	Rigid	" 110
5 by 4	4½ by 3½	1"	3½"	4"	Rigid	" 80

GRUBB'S PATENT APLANATIC LENS.

C 3" Diameter of Lens 15" Back focus 10 by 8 to 12 by 10 field ..... Rs. 90
D 3½" do. 18" True focus 14 by 12 to 12 by 20 field ..... " 115

VOIGTLANDER'S WIDE-ANGLE EUROSCOPES.

These Lenses are very rapid, and are extensively used on the Continent and in the United States Their great covering powers combined with their rapidity make them also the Lens for groups.

No.	Aperture.	Equal focus.	Large stop.	Small stop.	Price.
0	6-12 inches.	4 1-6 inches.	5 by 4	7½ by 5	Rs. 70
3	10-12 "	4½ "	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	110
4	1 "	9 "	9½ by 7½	12 by 10	145

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLET LENS.

This is a Lens of the rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the market, and is considered to be equal in quality to much more expensive articles. It is adapted for groups (portraits in good light), landscapes, and figures, and all out-door work, except wide-angle pictures, and can be most strongly recommended.

For Plates (4½ by 3½, Rs. 41); (6½ by 4½, Rs. 48); (8½ by 6½, Rs. 70 each.)

CHEAP EURYSCOPE LENSES.

5 by 4	Rectilinear	each Rs. 50	5 by 4	Rapid Landscape	each Rs. 23
7 by 5	do.	" " 79	7 by 5	do.	" " 28
9 by 7	do.	" "100	9 by 7	do.	" " 33

Instantaneous Shutters.

A large selection of Cameras of all kinds for indoor and outdoor work, etc., etc. Chemicals of the purest quality.—Dry Plates.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

24,210 DOZENS!!! .....

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand Note the subjoined list.

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

	Dozens
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,078
Louis Roederer	3,725
C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,607
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co...	525

24,210 DOZENS!!! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,137

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

GRIFFITHS'
"PYRODENE,"
FIRE PROOF PAINT AND
FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.
Agent in Calcutta. A 1, M. Moncrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

GENTLEMEN'S "SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH."
"LOUNGE, VISITING, OR DRESS." **SUITS.**

THE NEW DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED.

"SPECIALITIES." *All moderately priced.*
PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } **BOMBAY.**

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR
LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case	" 65
" Gold Half-Hunting " "	" 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LADIES
ARRIVING
FROM
EUROPE

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats ...	Rs. 9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do. ...	" 9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do. ...	" 9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do. ...	" 9 8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do. ...	" 9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded ...	" 9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats ...	" 16 8
Drab Shell do. ...	" 12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours ...	" 4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c. ...	" 2 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis ...	" 4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ...	from " 5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the kind permission of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy to individuals attained in most hotels, with added comforts to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedroooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in [illegible] covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the [illegible] according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 3-8	per doz.
Dry	" 3-8	"
Extra Dry	" 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	" 36-8	" " "

TO BE HAD FROM **MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.**
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......MR. H. STANLEY.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY
WILL APPEAR
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER 1887,
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
With last act of Madame Angot.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCT. 1887,
STRUCK OIL.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION as already advertised will be held here THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 24, 1887.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for sending in Tenders for GUNNIES and LABOUR has been EXTENDED till the 28th instant.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, Oct. 22, 1887.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!
ON and after 25th October 1887, we shall SELL OFF WITHOUT RESERVE for (15) days at very low prices, all sorts of coloured cloth, Silk, Sati Velvetin, Fancy Plush, Silk Muslin, Silvery Grenadine, Tarlatan, Nunsveiling, Serge, Gloves, Stockings, Fans, Stays, Feathers, Straw Hats, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Don't miss this golden opportunity.

CALLIAN MOTI & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give Notice that from the 1st proximo, till the end of that month, any DOGs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1887.

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HANDMADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., & wholesale from ourselves

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Est.
Medow Street, Bombay.

CONTRACTS OPEN.

TENDERS will shortly be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of BATTERIES at the principal Indian harbours.—
The main items of work included in the estimates are:—
Excavation.
Sand filling.
Rock filling.
Masonry in lime.
Masonry in cement.
Brickwork in lime.
Brickwork in cement.
Lime concrete.
Cement concrete.—
Parties willing to tender for such works are requested to communicate with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Defences of Western India, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. BIJANJI PESTONJI BENETT has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Forbes Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Forbes Street, on the South side thereof, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 38 New Survey No 9493 and 3-492, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 18 and 20, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, Esquire, on or towards the south by the said Forbes Street, on or towards the east by the property of Godoraj bin Mehrban rani, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Godoraj bin Mehrban Irani, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. S. Abraham. All persons having any claims against or to the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 24th day of October, 1887.

NANU AND HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI RUTTONBAI, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned land. All persons having any claim to or upon the said land by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 day from the date hereof, otherwise the sale, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate on the west side of Pedder road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,200 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under one or more of the following Nos, Collector's old No. 616, New No. 2861, Old Survey No. 81, and New Survey Nos. 7095, 7113, and 7119, and bounded as follows, on the east by the said Pedder Road, on the west and south by vacant land belonging to Naurojee Jehangir Gamadia, and on the north by vacant land belonging to Trimbuk Rugonnath Morga.—Dated this 21th day of October, 1887.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m. to transact the following business:—
1. To consider the future management of the Company and, if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co., whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. CHEETHAM.
2. To pass Special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

NIGHT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN DHARWAR AND BELGAUM.

ON and after TUESDAY the 1st November 1887, until further notice, the up train from Guntakal, Bellary, Hotgi and all intermediate stations, timed to arrive at Dharwar at 11-5 p. m., will run through to Belgaum.
A train will leave Belgaum at 7-50 p. m., and connect with the Down train which leaves Dharwar at 2-10 a. m., for Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, Hotgi and intermediate stations.
Passengers to and from the East Deccan Line will change carriages at Gadag.

Dharwar ......Dep. P.M. 11-3	Belgaum ....Dep.	P.M. 7-50
Belgaum ......Arr. A.M. 6-8	Dharwar ....Arr.	A.M. 1-55

W. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 22nd Oct. 1887.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL VAHED.
All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..................	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..................	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat..................	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
Cut-hunting „	„ 115

Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus..................................	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co. and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

NOTICES

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,

IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of a Spacious Building next to G. D'Angeli's Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a place of business. Situation Central. Measurement:—Hall (boarded) 71' 10"×30½' Front Verandah 29½'×6' 8" Back Verandah 60'×17'. Private Room 31½'×9. Apply to E. DE COSTA, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!
AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY. VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents. First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Mofussil orders will be duly attended to.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, will be held at No. 23, Church Gate Street, the Company's Registered Office, on TUESDAY the 25th day of October, 1887, at 3-30 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of October, 1887, will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution.
Resolution above referred to:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882." Should the Resolution be confirmed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same time for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
W. TATE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, October 11, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot 1 as 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800 000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens........ Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do, ... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.
"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

(Down the left side of this advertisement, "HOP" is printed on every line, and down the right side, "BITTERS".)

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY,
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£968,156

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods. Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,05[illegible] 67

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,129 4 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who from long residence in hot climates suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Peplumundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umbala; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sessions Court, 23, Church Gate Street, 8.30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Police Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bander, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Troupe, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Wardha (s), from Calcutta.

Vessel Sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Sutara (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

Lost Currency Note.—Fazil Thawar, living in Sandhurst Street, reported to the police that he dropped a currency note for Rs. 1, 00 somewhere between his residence and Esugari Mansion, on Sunday last.

Police.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—A. Craigie (captain), Sinden, Pearce, and Wedgwood *vs.* White—Symonds (captain), Masters, Graham and Dixon. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

Private Kirkham.—Private A. F. Kirkham, of the 2nd S. Durham L.I., the co-respondent in the Harrison divorce case, was tried for desertion at Poona on the 1st inst. and on the 13th was sentenced to 84 days' imprisonment. The sentence has been confirmed.

Reported Theft.—Dhanjee woman, living at Girgaum, reported to the police, that a lodger during her absence from home, on Saturday last, had stolen from a box of hers articles of wearing apparel and other ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 115, and absconded. A search is being made for the accused.

Music at the Apollo Bander.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bander this evening, commence at 6 p.m.:—

March ..... La Canzoni bel Soldato...Romanzetti.
Selection ..... Fascinas III ..... Auber.
Valse ..... Les ..... Bosisossi.
Mazurka ..... Bucherini.
Polka ..... The Dragoons ..... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Gamblers.—Bhanji Jeevanjee and eleven other Hindoos were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Mocatbhai, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Cumballa Street, and the rest of the accused with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money on Sunday night. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, accused No. 1 being fined Rs. 5 and the rest Re. 3 each.

An Audacious Thief.—Mr. Ryan yesterday found Ramjee Krishna, a Hindu labourer, guilty on a charge of stealing an umbrella. The accused, it was stated, entered the house of an European named Patrick Gorman at the Prince's Dock, while he was quietly asleep in a chair in his verandah, and picking up an umbrella he found there walked away with it. As he was getting out of the house, Mr. Gorman awoke and seeing the accused called out to him, and as the latter ran off he chased and arrested him some distance from the house. The accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday evening at Mowbray Street, Parel, touching the death of Tanoo, aged 20 years. Deceased was a labourer who was employed amongst other labourer in pulling down the back wall of a house in a cross lane in Mowbray Street, Parel. While the deceased was so engaged yesterday afternoon, a large portion of the wall suddenly gave way and the debris falling upon him killed him on the spot, for no sooner he was extricated from the debris of the fallen wall life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

An "Illegal Bye-law".—Mr. Ryan yesterday fined Harry Orissa, a labourer, one rupee for travelling on the B. B. and C. I. Railway with a pass belonging to another man named Bargeu. The latter, it appeared, had gone to his country ill and given the pass to the accused, who had use of it. On Saturday the police found out that the pass belonged to another man, and as it was not transferable arrested him. Mr. Ryan questioned the Inspector of the Railway police, who placed the case before the Court, as to the authority under which the bye-law, which did not allow periodical tickets to be transferred, was passed. He did not see how they could form such bye-laws. He noticed that the company had framed a bye-law stating that no damages would be given for loss of life or limb, but this was entirely illegal. However, in this case he would inflict a nominal fine.

Base Ingratitude and its Result.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted Rahiman Kudsani, a Surtanee, on a charge of stealing wearing apparel and other articles with Rs. 52, belonging to a castefellow named Mylah Harriman. The complainant had harboured the accussed who came into Bombay a month ago a complete stranger. In return for his treatment the latter was to help his benefactor and look after a shop he had. After doing so for a few weeks, the complainant went on a visit to Poona, unknown to the complainant and took from him all he could lay hands on. While in Poona he put up at a dharamsala, but on the second day of his stay there he was in turn robbed by some one, and when complaining to the police was arrested on certain information supplied by the executive of this city. In sentencing the prisoner Mr. Ryan remarked that the conduct of the accused was merely suspected, and he awarded a term of three months' hard labour.

Alleged Dishonesty by a Bill Collector.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Alarjee Bamboatwalla, a Parsee, was placed before Mr. Ryan on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect to Rs. 263, the property of Ardeesir Mehta, the proprietor of the Gujerati newspaper *Madhur Vachan*. The accused, who is an old man, was, it appeared, employed as a bill collector. He had collected money amounting to Rs. 263 and then, it is alleged, remained away for a month. The complainant became suspicious at the continued absence of his bill collector and made inquiries about him. As a result the accused wrote him a post card, saying that if the inquiries were continued he would commit suicide and the complainant would have to wait for his money. Receiving no other explanation the complainant applied for and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who then gave himself up to the police on Saturday. While standing in the prisoner's dock yesterday the accused fell down in a fit and had to be removed. Mr. Ryan adjourned the case, remanding him to the jail hospital.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj, Mirza Maha Rao Shree Khan arjee Savai Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Rao of Cutch, accompanied by Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent, Rana Jalamsingjee, H. H.'s uncle, Prince Kalooba, his brother, Mr. Motilal Lalubhai, the Dewan, Mr. Chotilal Jevakram, his Private Secretary, and about fifty followers, took his departure from the Grant Road Railway station, last night by the Ahmedabad mail train for Wudwan *en route* to his territories. His Highness, accompanied by Mr. R. E. Candy, Acting Collector of Bombay, the Government deputation, Colonel Goodfellow, Prince Kalooba and his Dewan, drove down from his temporary residence Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, the bungalow of the late Hon. Morarjee Goculdass, to the Grant Road station, some twenty minutes before the arrival of the train, where his Highness was received by a large number of wealthy gentlemen of the Cutchi community, residents of Bombay. Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. Adumbhoy Peerbhoy, Munsookram Soorajram, his Highness's Bombay Agent, Javeri Oomiashanker Vajnik, Ebrahim Noordeen, Pundit Crishnarera, Dewan of Rutlam, Dwoodbhoy Ibrahimji, Vullebhoy Khanbhoy, Alibhoy Shaik Jeewanjee, Tyebali Alibhoy, Abdool M. Dhurumsey, Luckmidas Khimjee, Gunputrao Pranjeewan, Rahimbhoy Nanjeebhoy, Hursookram Pundram, Oomer Joomal, Bombay Agent to the Raja of Palitana, Shewshunker P. Mehta, the Bombay Agent to the Thakore of Wudwan, and several others. Mr. J. R. Dunbarry, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was also present together with a number of his officials and the Railway police; the latter body guarding the station platform and maintaining order, as the station was completely crowded to excess at the arrival of the train which was to convey his Highness. His Highness after shaking hands with several of the gentlemen present, and lastly with Mr. R. E. Candy, the Government representative, entered the special saloon carriage. Shortly afterwards the train glided out of the station and loud cheers were raised for his Highness. The same train conveyed several of the tourists who arrived here by mail-steamer Victoria on Saturday last: Lord Eglinton, Colonel Hewett, Colonel Makins, M.D., Mrs. Montesh, Mr. MacAndrew, and Mr. O'Neil, *en route* to Jeypore and the N.-W. Provinces.

A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at the Apollo Bunder, at sunrise this morning, announcing the departure of his Highness the Rao of Cutch.

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION IN BOMBAY

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case of Manockjee Pallanjee Writer *vs.* Purbhoodas Visram and Bhanji Purshotam was called on for hearing, in which the two accused stood charged with abetting the complainant in respect of two cheques each for Rs. 500 each, and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Dinshaw Dubash appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Monjee Cassim appeared on behalf of the first accused, while the second accused, against whom a warrant was issued in January last for his arrest, is still at large.

The complainant in his information stated, that he was a merchant and a commission agent, having his place of business in Bazar Gate Street, Fort. It was a part of his business to receive indents and order goods for merchants and others from Europe. On the 27th May last, a Banya calling himself Purbhoodas Visram came and requested that he should go with him to his master Hurridass, whom he described as a wool merchant and who wanted to order goods to a large amount for a Raja. On the following day Purbhoodas called on him and took complainant to a house at Coomberwadi 1st street, which he said was his master's office. Complainant there saw and was introduced by Purbhoodas to a person who called himself Banji Purshotam, who was the Moonim Hurridass Shamjee. The said Banji told him that his master wanted to order out goods from England to the extent of two lakhs of Rupees for furnishing the palace of Chimna Patam; such as articles of furniture, clocks, mechanical toys, figures, chandeliers, looking-glasses, &c. After settling terms of his commission he told complainant to call on the next day with his specimen books and price list. On the following day the said Purbhoodas Visram again called on him and took him six specimen books which also contained the prices of the articles therein specified. On the 29th May Purbhoodas Visram again called on him and took him to the said Banji Purshotam, who, after asking for and obtaining from him certain explanations regarding some of the articles and their prices, asked complainant to see him again on the following day. On the 31st May Purbhoodas Visram again came to him and took him to Banji Purshotam who, after some conversation, proposed that he should pay him a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the orders that he would be entrusted with. Complainant consented to this proposal and promised to pay the amount in the course of a day or two. At about 5 p.m., on the 2nd June last, complainant went to Banji together with Purbhoodas and took with him two currency notes for Rs. 500 each. Banji asked him to hand the notes over to him and he would send for the Raja's Moonim, who is in Bombay, to hand in the notes over to Banji, and send Purbhoodas to inspect the man and insisted on his money being returned, but Banji and Purbhoodas requested complainant not to be in an hurry but to wait till the afternoon. After discussion on the subject, Banji in spite of complainant's endeavours to detain him left for dinner promising to return in a short time. Purbhoodas also soon after left on some pretext or other and never returned. Witness for the prosecution was then called and examined, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

RAKHMI BAI DEFENCE FUND.

The Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above Fund:—

Already acknowledged	Rs	4,064 12 6
Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.	,	125 0 0
	Rs.	4,189 12 6

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL CASE.

The *Jam-Jamshed* condemns the conduct of Mr. Wilson, the president of the Broach Municipality, in taking criminal action against a respectable citizen of Broach, without sufficient grounds. Why was Mr. Edalji, who was only one of four partners in the firm of carting agents, singled out for trial under a most serious charge? There was not a tittle of evidence for proceeding against Mr. Edalji, and as was expected from the very beginning, the case has ended in the acquittal of the accused. All the time of the Court, during the protracted hearing of the case, has been simply wasted, and though innocent, Mr. Edalji has had to spend some thousands of rupees in defending his name and his honour against an ill-advised prosecution. Mr. Wilson's over zeal, says the paper, is most reprehensible, and if he were now to resign his office of president, it would, after such a result of the trial, be only regarded as a logical sequence of events. What guarantee can there be for the honour and safety of the heads of municipalities, if they were liable to be dragged into court on a criminal charge, based on a bare suspicion of neglect or offence on the part of some of their servants? The writer concludes by saying that it is the duty of Government to call upon the Municipality of Broach for an explanation of its conduct, and publish afterwards such a resolution on the subject as they think fit.

THE NATIVE OPINION ON SOCIAL REFORM.

The *Bombay Gazette* has brought to light, says the *Rast Goftar*, a good instance of the inconsistent writing to which the opponents of reform among the Hindoos have to resort, in order to uphold the cause of evil that they have at heart. The inconsistency has been clearly pointed out from the files of the *Native Opinion*, the organ of the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, which is persistent in its opposition to reform. We need not tell our readers that the *Native Opinion* has failed to give a satisfactory answer to the criticisms of the *Bombay Gazette* on the point, and the organ of the Rao Saheb has been reduced to a pitiable plight. For our part, however, we find this Maratha journal methodical in its apparent inconsistency. In the year 1871, it expressed itself against the imprisonment of the Parsee lady who refused to go and live with her husband, because it wanted to turn that incident to account by speaking ill of the Parsees and their reforms. Now it has to speak similarly against Hindoo reform, and consequently it looks with approval on the cruelty of sending a Hindoo lady to jail. The moral of this is, that in both these cases our contemporary has been inspired by the same motive—that of opposing social reform—and in order to carry out its views, it is obliged to say on two occasions two different things regarding the Hindoo and the Parsee communities.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

We were amongst the first to raise our voice against the Bombay Municipal Bill, and it is gratifying to us to see that most people have come round to our opinion. The *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times* at first thought that they could not harp too much on the origin of the Bill. The names of the Hon. Mr. Naylor and Mr. Ollivant were dinned into our ears, and we were told that what was the result of the deliberations of these two officials could not be wrong. But it was found later on that the Municipal Corporation condemned the Bill. The lawyers condemned it: and in fact there was nobody to put in a good word for the Bill. The two papers therefore are now found among the ranks of the most violent enemies of it. Why, the *Bombay Gazette* has gone to the length of suggesting that Lord Reay has become a bureaucrat. We hope the Bombay Government will perceive the wisdom of taking back the Bill.—*Mahratha*.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Those well-meaning English friends who may be opposed on principle to Government control of any kind or degree, forget that for one thing the public spirit of Bombay is spasmodic, and that whenever it is roused it is roused mainly for destruction. It appears to be at present in the mood to destroy the Municipal Draft Bill; no sooner is its destructive work done than it will retire to rest. And neither Captain Selby's sacrifices nor the prayers of the Ratepayers' Association, nor the taunts of the local press, can revive it soon for constructive work. There is so little of perseverance among us, and so little perception of individual responsibility, that we now and then hear some of those who overthrew Mr. Crawford's administration doubting if they acted wisely. Though in a wilful minority, we cannot help repeating that an elaborate and comprehensive measure like Mr. Naylor's Draft Bill, one of the most laborious efforts of a laborious life, deserves a better fate than being shelved. The Governor is, we think, as anxious to secure the dignity of the Corporation as of the Commissioner, and he is not likely to compromise his reputation for love of progressive self-government even to oblige an enlightened opposition. Both Lord Reay and Mr. Naylor have declared that they are not wedded to any particular provision of the Bill. Then why not omit or recast everything that is objectionable in it rather than go in for a wholesale withdrawal? That it requires modification, and in some respects a radical change, has been shown abundantly. But if this is effected, we leave it to our politicians to say whether the advantages of an extended franchise are to be spurned for a mere show of independence.

CHOLERA IN THE KONKAN.

There has been a somewhat severe outbreak of cholera in the Southern Konkan district. Fatal cases have occurred amongst the workpeople on the new road being constructed between Panwel and Pen, and in Panwel its first exploit was to enter a house, and to carry off five of the inmates, all connected. I believe, by the ties of relationship. In the Alibag Taluka it has been very destructive, but fortunately did not visit the Town of Alibag. The disease committed ghastly havoc in some fishing villages on the coast. It is here that it finds the most congenial soil and takes root accordingly. The Kolis as a class are filthy and dirty in their habits, and are grossly ignorant and superstitious. The medical officer from Alibag endeavoured to awaken them to a sense of their remissness in taking the precautionary measures, and advised out that as the secret was lying about within and around the village, and the clothes of cholera victims kept in their houses, or washed close to their doors, a speedy abatement of the scourge was not to be looked for. The teachings of sanitary science, however, were no more understood by the Kolis than would have been the words of a Kabulistic incantation. They said the real cause of the outbreak was that they had in some way offended their god. Propitiatory offerings were required, and nothing else.—*Indian Spectator*.

AN ITALIAN WARSHIP IN CALCUTTA

The arrival of the Italian cruiser despatch boat Rapido, under the command of Captain J. Cravosis, in Calcutta was announced in our telegraphic columns last week. The following particulars regarding her are published:—

Her gross tonnage is 1,963, while her horse-power is stated to be 1,900. She has four boilers and two very powerful engines, which can be connected, though only two boilers and one set of engines are ordinarily worked. With these she averages eleven and half to twelve knots an hour; but with all four boilers and both engines working she would probably attain a speed of fifteen or sixteen knots. The vessel was built at the Government Dockyard Leghorn about 10 years ago, and has been on her present commission a little over two years, during which period she has visited Smyrna, China, Japan, Corea, the Philippine Islands, the Straits, and other places. She is now on her way home and is timed to arrive in Venice on the 15th of January next, calling at Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, Karrachee, and the Red Sea Ports *en route*. Her full complement consists of ten officers, including the Commander, and one hundred and thirty crew. She mounts five small bronze breech loading guns of a novel pattern and one torpedo gun, all of Italian manufacture, the former being used almost exclusively for signalling and saluting purposes. In other respects, the vessel appears to be well fitted and found, though the officers' quarters are rather cramped; but this is due to the length of the boilers and the space taken up by her engines, which occupy over a third of her length. M. Le Chevalier Gallina, the Italian Consul-General, paid an official visit to the vessel on Thursday, and we understand that Colonel Hay, the representative of the Government of India in Calcutta, will call on board to-day. The Rapido makes a comparatively short stay of five days only in this port, after which she proceeds on her homeward voyage.

THE MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Christian army of Madras is officered by a large staff of chaplains, among whom are two bishops, superintending parts of the native church; thirty-nine Government chaplains; twenty Europeans or Eurasians employed in education or ministering to European congregations; thirty-three European and Eurasian missionaries; 137 Native clergymen with spiritual charges; and five otherwise employed or retired. The total strength at the close of the last official year was 236. The following facts connected with the ecclesiastical Establishment are given in the last administration report:—

The total number exceeds that of last year by twelve. Eight chaplains were absent on furlough on the 31st of March, and five missionaries. The following retirements and deaths took place in the year:—

	Retirements.	Deaths.
Chaplains	1	—
Other clergymen	4	—
Missionaries	2	—
Native clergymen	—	3

The New appointments made have been—

Chaplains	2
Other clergymen	2
Missionaries	2
Native clergymen	15

One ordination was held by Bishop Caldwell at Hayanadu, at which 15 natives were admitted to the order of Deacons, and 1 Native Deacon to that of Priest. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 1,780, viz:—

	European and Eurasians.	Natives.
By the Bishop of Madras...	276	1,019
By Bishop Caldwell.....	.....	216
By Bishop Sargent.....	.....	269

One church at Dowlaishweram was consecrated during the year. In the way of Visitation, the Bishop visited Mysore and its out-stations, South East Wynaad, the principal stations in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery districts, Bellary, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, and Masulipatam. There was only one chaplain at Vepery for seven months; Black Town had only one chaplain for three months, but the vacancy was supplied by another clergyman; Mercara was vacant for five months; Coimbatore for nearly four; and Cocanada for three. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by European and Eurasians in church or otherwise, amounted to Rs. 1,28,921-12-6. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,41,615-8-8. At the close of the official year, there were six clergymen in the diocese supported by voluntary contributions with aid from Government, and ministering to European and Eurasian congregations, viz., two connected with the Colonial and Church Society, four connected with the Additional Clergy Fund of the diocese, two connected with the Madras Railway Chaplaincy Fund; a third having left the diocese, and so created a vacancy in the last month of the last year. One chaplain was absent from the diocese throughout the year, serving with the Expeditionary Force in Burma. The services of a second were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in March.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT FORGERY ON THE MADRAS BANK, COLOMBO.

It is remarkable that of late many attempts at forgery on various banks have been made at Colombo within short intervals of each other. Not many weeks ago an attempt of the kind was made on the Madras Bank at Colombo, and now we hear of another attempt on the same Bank, which we are glad to say proved unsuccessful. It seems that, yesterday afternoon, a cheety presented a cheque at the Madras Bank for payment, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Freudenberg & Co. Fortunately, the ledger-keeper, for some reason or other, suspected the genuineness of the cheque, and Messrs. Freudenburg & Co. were immediately communicated with, when it turned out that they never drew such a cheque. The amount of the cheque was for Rs 20-50, made payable to one Charles Silva; it was endorsed by Charles Silva first, secondly by a cheety, and lastly by another cheety, one K. S. S. Sadiappa, who presented it for payment. The mysterious part of the affair is that the cheque was taken out of Messrs. Freudenberg & Co.'s cheque book, and the initials R. S. H. (R. S Hardie, who initials for the firm) in a corner were so remarkably well done that, were Mr. Hardie not quite positive that he never initialed such a cheque he would find it difficult to deny the signature. On Sadiappa Chetty being questioned, he said he got the cheque from the second endorser, who, in turn, discounted it with a paddy boat man, less Rl·50. The cheque was drawn on Messrs. Freudenberg and Co.'s No. 2 account, against which large cheques are usually drawn, and it is surmised that, if this attempt had proved successful, other attempts, for larger amounts, would have followed. We believe the matter is at present in the hands of the Police for investigation.—*Ceylon Times*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·861
Temperature of the Air	87·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	72·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	251

* From midnight to midnight.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE MURDER OF A MONSTROSITY IN MALABAR.

We recently reported a case in which five prisoners were charged with murder before the sessions Judge of South Canara for having killed a monstrosity. A native woman was confided of a male child, which had four eyes, two teeth, the face of a monkey, and crooked arms and legs. Soon after both the monster crawled on the door and commenced to grunt. The natives who saw it declared it to be a *Rakshasi*, which if allowed to breathe the air, would rapidly develop and destroy human life. It was thereupon decided to kill it and this was done in the presence of a large crowd of people. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, held that the prisoners were not guilty of murder, and accordingly acquitted them. Mr. Powell the Government Pleader, then appealed to the High Court against the order of acquittal, and the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, before whom the appeal was argued, were of opinion that the prisoners must be held to have committed murder, for they had killed the offspring of a human being. Their Lordships thereupon sentenced the 1st, 2nd, and 5th prisoners, who actually took part in the murder, to transportation for life, but thought that this was a case in which the Government might rightly exercise its prerogative of mercy, and referred the matter to Government. It is now stated that Government has accepted the recommendation made by the High Court, and has commuted the sentence of transportation for life to one of one month's simple imprisonment each, the imprisonment to commence from the date on which the order reaches the Superintendent of the Jail where the prisoners are confined, and on the expiry of that term the prisoners will be unconditionally released.

MADRAS.

Burnt to Death.—On the 6th instant an accident, which has since terminated fatally, happened in Vepery whereby an Eurasian girl, Miss Vanderholt, was severely burnt. On the evening of the 6th instant, Miss Vanderholt after having lighted a lamp threw away the matches without taking the precaution to first extinguishing the flame. The match fell on her dress and set fire to it. Hearing her screams her father and brother rushed to her aid, and after a short time extinguished the fire. The girl was at once conveyed to the Hospital for Women and Children at Egmore, where it was ascertained that she had sustained very severe burns all over the top or upper part of her body. She was put on her treatment, and obtained as an inmate of the Hospital. Everything that could be done was done to give the unfortunate girl relief, but the shock to her system was so severe that she succumbed on Friday. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday afternoon at the Hospital.

Funeral of the late Capt. J. H. Taylor, R.N.R.—The funeral of the late Captain J. H. Taylor, R.N.R. Port Officer of Madras, took place on Friday evening, in St. George's Cathedral Cemetery. The funeral *cortege* left the residence of the deceased, Pantheon Road, Egmore, shortly after 5-30 p.m., and arrived at the Cathedral, which it entered by the north eastern gate, a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Despite the very inclement state of the weather, there was a large gathering of the friends of the deceased present to witness the last solemn rites performed over his cousins amongst whom were the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Master, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Barlow, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Stokes, the Hon. Mr. W. S. Whitehill, Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., Mr. J. Grose, Mr. H. S. Thomas, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. W. M. Scarrieb, Surgeon-Major A. M. Beaufoy, Surgeon Dymock, Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. J. Moore, Mr. N. B. Pogson, C.I.E., Dr. J. A. Jones, Mr. J. W. Hindley, Mr. C. W. Wilson, Mr. E. F. Barton, the Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, Captain F. E. Marshall, Captain W. H. Bartlett, Captain C. E. Rowland, R.N.R., Mr. C. P. Pinnent, Mr. J. Stolberg, Mr. Hutchesse, Mr. Roberts, and others. Several of the clerks belonging to the deceased's office and a large number of officers of the Preventive Service were also present. The chief mourners were Lieutenant Taylor, M.S.C., of the Commissariat Department (son of the deceased) and Miss Sybil Taylor (one of deceased's daughters). The coffin, which was covered with black velvet, with jet mountings, was covered with floral wreaths and crosses. The opening sentences of the funeral service were read by the Venerable Archdeacon Browne in the Cathedral and then, leaving the Cathedral by the south door, the procession slowly wended its way to the Cemetery. The Rev. A. C. Taylor read the concluding portion of the Burial Service at the grave, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Archdeacon. The deceased was buried in the family vault in which his wife was interred on the 8th December 1872.—*Mail*.

BREAKDOWN IN THE SCOTCH WHISKY TRADE.

Those who consider that a whisky peg is the most refreshing drink that a thirsty man can take—and there are many of that way of thinking in Anglo-India—will be interested in the breakdown in the Scotch whisky trade, which has long been threatening. The *Economist* refers as follows to the subject:—

A number of heavy failures have taken place recently in the Scotch whisky trade, and it is expected that a number more will follow. That a collapse of this kind was only a question of time has long been apparent. For some years past whisky has been made the medium of heavy speculation, and the North-to-speculation which had its chief centre in Leith, and which some of the Scotch banks have done much to foster. At first the movement had some sound basis upon which to rest. It is unquestionable that of late years Scotch whisky has come into greater favour, partly because of the short supply of good brandy, and the vile quality of some of the compounds sold as brandy, and partly because it has the taste of consumers better than the Irish whisky, which was formerly a formidable competitor with it. The increased demand thus created was at somewhat difficult to meet, and in their eagerness to secure stocks, dealers bid hard against each other, and prices steadily rose. Seeing this advance, people rushed in, not with the intention of holding stocks, but in the hope that they would be able to resell what they had bought at a profit. In the early stages of the movement, those who speculated in this way did succeed in making money, and fired with the knowledge of this success, others hastened to join in what speedily degenerated into a mere gamble, in which the intrinsic merits of the article dealt in was lost sight of, and only the chance of market fluctuations was considered. Meanwhile, as will be seen from the following statement, the production, stimulated by the speculative demand, was largely in excess of consumption and stocks rapidly accumulated in bond, until now they amount to upwards of 40,000,000 gallons, which is about five times the annual output, and about eight times the annual consumption:—

Number of Proof Gallons of British and Irish Spirit Remaining in Bond.

	England. Gallons.	Scotland. Gallons.	Ireland. Gallons.
1887, March 31st.....	8 21 000	4 .482 000	22,270,000
1886, "	7 111,000	37,700,000	22, 20 000
1885, Dec. 31st.....	7 132,000	5 974,000	21 2 0,000
1881, "	6,3 5 000	32 856 000	19 97,000
1 83, "	6 925 000	2 [illegible] 000	20 1 7 0
1882, "	7,370, 0	24,470,000	20,301,000

It was only by the over-lavish assistance of the banks that these ever-accumulating stocks could be carried. Why that assistance was so long afforded it is difficult to understand. The figures as to production and stocks were before the bank managers, or could have been found if looked for, and how they failed to see that he statistics pointed to a collapse it is hard to imagine. But be that as it may the bubble has now burst, and a heavy liquidation, in which serious losses will be incurred, must take place.

PRIZE FIGHT IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin *Evening Telegraph* states that a very determined prize-fight took place early on Tuesday morning near Dublin. The party first went to Raymun Chapel, but the police almost simultaneously arrived. After a hurried consultation, a move was made up Ballymun-lane, but the police followed. They were soon, however, distanced after a fast drive, and a halt was made at a place called the Forrest. The fight was to be between two well-known Dublin men. The stakes were £20 a side. The stakes and ropes having been fixed and other preliminaries arranged, one of the men showed a disinclination to begin. His opponent stood in the ring stripped and shivering, when the police again broke in and made some arrests. While they were thus engaged others of the party cut the traces and removed the wheels of the car in which the police had driven to the spot. The police were then left behind, the fighting party driving on to Feltrim Hill. Here the fight began. Seven rounds were fought, and one of the men was getting the better of the other when the police again appeared and scattered the party. As the constables had to walk while the others drove, the latter soon found a safe stoppage, and the fight was resumed in the haggard adjoining the residence of Mr. Roper, J. P. It was now seven o'clock, and the number of onlookers was recruited by many women from the neighbouring houses. The police being distanced, the combatants were now allowed to fight undisturbed. After twenty five minutes one of the men acknowledged himself beaten. The names of the men are not given, but one of them, it is said, recently appeared at the Dublin boxing tournament.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON THE IRISH PROBLEM.

"Force is no remedy."

A Liberal Unionist in Gloucestershire having called Mr. Bright's attention to the fact that the Gladstonians stated that he could not support the Irish policy of the Government, especially the suppression of the National League, inasmuch as he had declared that "force is no remedy," Mr. Bright has sent the following reply:—

Melrose, N.B., Oct. 2.

Dear Sir,—I am not surprised at what you tell me. The Do-Unionists, whether under Mr. Gladstone in England or under Mr. Parnell in Ireland, are not careful as to the truthfulness of their statements. They quote my expressions of sympathy with the Irish people in past years as justifying the demand for a Parliament in Dublin. They quote a passage from one of my speeches—"Force is no remedy"—which is quite true now as it was true when I used those words. Force is no remedy for a just discontent; but it is a remedy, and often the only remedy, for the disorder and the violence against which our laws are provided. I supported the Acts of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1881 and 1882 to put down the Land League and the disorder in Ireland. I now support the Government in their endeavour to suppress the rebel movement of the National League, which is the Land League under another name. My sympathy for Ireland was not born of faction and in a struggle for office and pay and power. It was strong as it is now thirty years ago, before Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, or Mr. Morley and their noisy followers had a word to say in favour of the Irish tenantry or of the sufferings of any portion of the Irish people. That sympathy is not lessened in my mind, but is strengthened by recent events. We have delivered the Irish tenant from all that was unjust and oppressive in laws affecting his tenure of land. What more is needful or most needful is to set him free from the wicked conspiracy which is leading him to dishonesty and to crime. He is taught by the leaders of the conspiracy that his true interest is to plunder his landlord and to cherish a bitter hatred of England, and industry, and honesty and regard for law are not only neglected but despised and condemned. It is this conspiracy which the bulk of the Liberal party is now asked to ally itself with. Its leaders, forgetting whatever is honourable in its past history, ask their followers to march in a path which can lead only to party disgrace and national disaster. I would save the Liberal party with which I have been much longer associated and for which I have worked more than any of its present acting leaders, from the humiliation with which it is threatened; and I would with my sympathy for Ireland save its population from the future conduct of the men who are answerable for much of its present sufferings and for all the disorder by which it is now afflicted and disgraced. There are two millions of loyal people in Ireland. Let us be firm in our resolve, if it be possible, as I believe it is possible, to save them from expulsion from the guardianship of the Crown of the United Kingdom, and from the shelter and the justice of the Imperial Parliament. This is the answer I give to the false and malignant aspersions by which I am assailed, and to which you have called my attention.—I am, very truly yours, John Bright.

Mr. Gladstone's Remedy.

Mr. Arthur Elliot, M.P., at a meeting of his constituents held at Kelso read the following letter from Mr. Bright:—

I write a few lines to express my sympathy with you, and my hope that you will be able to explain clearly what are the grounds on which we are compelled to differ from great numbers, and, indeed, from the main portion, of the Liberal party, lest they scarcely know whither, by Mr. Gladstone in connection with his Irish policy. For myself I do not discuss the question of a little more or a little less of a Parliament in Dublin. A Parliament is a weapon if once created and consequently difficult to form but dangerous to deal with and to suppress. A Dublin Parliament now would make Mr. Parnell one of the Prime Ministers of the Queen, at least nominally of the Queen. At present he walks and skulks at Avondale and keeps silence amid the tumult he has done so much to create, while his lieutenants keep the rebellion pot boiling in three of the provinces of Ireland. His right hand clasps the hand of Mr. Gladstone on this side of the Atlantic, and with the other he maintains a fraternal greeting with the gang in New York by whom outrage and murder were and are designed, and who collect the funds out of which more than half the Irish party in the Parliament at Westminster receive their weekly and monthly pay to insult the Speaker and to make useful legislation impossible. Mr. Gladstone tells us that a preliminary condition as to the future Irish measure is that it must be satisfactory to Ireland, meaning Mr. Parnell. Thus, his coming Bill, or Bills, must run on the lines of the leader of the section of the House who are paid to play at rebellion in Ireland and to discredit the Parliament of Great Britain. The Liberal party is to forget its honourable past, and to adopt this hideous policy for its future; and all this is to be done at the bidding of one man—a statesman of great eminence, but no more free from liability to error than are other Statesmen who have been long in some respect by the country. The two millions of loyal populations in Ireland are paid to be forgotten, and their claim to a voice in this crisis of their fate is derided and rejected. In this Jubilee year they are to be blotted out from the grand list of the subjects of the Queen, and to be passed over to what there is of trustfulness, wisdom, and justice in the men whom we have been the equals and rivals of daily ignored during the last seven years. The Liberal party is asked to make this great surrender. It is to forget its noble past, and to adopt a future leading to a gulf the depth of which no man can sound. Surely the Liberals of your noble country will not knowingly make a surrender which may be so fatal, and must be so humiliating and ignominious. I place the question before you as it stands before me. I need in no extravagance of language, but state the case in its simplicity, and I hope with clearness.—Believe me, sincerely yours, John Bright.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The Euphrates left Portsmouth on Wednesday, October 5, after embarking the following troops for India:—

Col Van Shanbenzee, RA.	109 men, 2nd Lancashire Fus, from Manchester
Major Robertson	Capt Kelly
Capt Anderson	Lieut Waller
Lieut White	140 men, 1st Border Regt, from Guernsey
Lieut Parrott	Major Norcott
62 men 0 Battery, 2nd Brigade, RA, from Aldershot to Kirkee	Lieut Hollander
Major Douglas	133 men, 2nd Munster Fus, from Dover
Capt Weddenborn	Rev J Reeks
Lieut

SPECIAL—SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EVERYBODY, either in Bombay or Up-Country, have expressed their great satisfaction at our Kioto Tea Set of 27 pieces for Rs. 6-14 only. Marvellously Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOST, between DOONGRI MOHLA and the Common Gaol, a CURRENCY NOTE of Rs. 1,000 "No. G-12 45761 Kurrachee to Bombay." Finder, bringing the same to CASSUM THAWARBHOY LALLJEE, in Doongri Mohla, near Bhimpura, will be rewarded Rs. 50.

JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. Malwa and Ravenna, black and dark blue Coating of best quality and in nice and different patterns. Sold by retail sale, and Parsee Coats made to order. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Meadow Street.

WANTED, experienced BOOKKEEPER: Hindoo or Portuguese, Salary Rs. 50. Apply Thos. G. HILL & Co., Apollo Street, opposite Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a Splendid large MIRROR, to be seen at Temple Bar Building, near the Scotch Church, Rampart Row, Fort.

WE have RE-OPENED our business at 47, Apollo Street.—HARVEY & Co.

BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an intelligent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply to "R.," with copies of Testimonials, care of this paper.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

WANTED.—An Experienced L.C.E. wishes to join a Firm of Civil Engineers, or another L.C.E. wanted as a Partner. Apply "H.," care of this Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Some great Reductions made for Cash.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Boot and Shoe Merchants, Church Gate Street.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

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SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIRST-CLASS, well equipped, Single and Pair of Horse Conveyances for hire on moderate terms; long engagement special rate. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

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JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Room attached.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodelites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any [illegible] Price Silver cased Watch sold in India [illegible] HARPIE & Co.," Agent, advertised. Address [illegible] Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Special and favourable terms will be granted to Capitalists taking up Waste and Jungle tracts of land in the Valleys of the Kaveri, Amrawati, Kim and Tokri Rivers in the Rajpipla State. E. V. STACE, Lieut.-Colonel. Administering Rajpipla State. Nandode, 18th Oct. 1887.

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PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Car to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 21 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Ex s. s. Australia.

The remaining pieces of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, consisting of Scotch curl coating, Scotch green and brown honeycomb, Scotch cheviot, wooded solid corks, Scotch fancy suiting, mix corks, mix twill, fancy wave worsted, broad mix cork, colored Viena fancy diagonal light fancy check, woaded fine super corks, fancy tweed check suiting, check worsted, olive indigo, blue and brown, solid super corks, woaded solid super twill, indigo broad solid twill, indigo and woaded black solid super corks, brown, drab, light grey and mid-grey corkscrew twill, overcoating black corkscrew, stripe worsted, light fancy check suiting, hairline, check tweed, fancy worsted stripe, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th Oct., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Chunam Kiln Road, near the Grant Road, Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments of flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of BURJORJEE MANEKJEE, Esq., Talukdar. the same comprises glassware, porcelainware, plated cruet and pickle stands, spoons and forks, breakfast cruet, furniture such as dining, drawing room, pier, side, camp dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, teapoys, sideboard, meat-safe, drawing room easy, low, folding arm and without arm chairs whatnot, campcots, Al[?] ira with mirror door, wardrobe, cheval glass, dressing glass, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, bath and despense furniture, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder—

150 tons superior Moulmein teak squares.

And at Mazagon Darookhana—

50 tons superior teak boards and scantlings, of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, and close to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Pearse & Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome richly carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and satinwood inlaid household furniture, best platedware; rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate pictures, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by K pp, a handsome English-built canoe-shaped landau, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, a set of lated mounted double harness, lady's saddle, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

The property of Dr. Henry Cook.

1 Handsome English-built high, single-seated brogham by W. F. Thorn, London.

The property of Professor W. Wordsworth.

1 Handsome strong-built light victoria in excellent order.

1 Handsome powerful bay Arab horse going in both saddle and harness.

1 Set brass-mounted single harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size aviary with birds English fowls, a collection of choice plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c. The property of W. H. WALKER, Esq.

Catalogues were be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 25, 1887.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cock of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

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THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
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Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART,

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

THERE was no change on Saturday in any of the financial items usually wired from London, with the exception of Silver, which Reuter quotes ⅛d. lower, at 44 1-16d. per oz.

The Wheat and Seed markets were also unchanged; but we notice that the week's imports of Linseed were unusually heavy at 69,000 quarters. Regarding Cotton there is no news that we have not already chronicled.

MONEY.—When the Presidency Bank lately reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. it was not expected that this concession to the feeling of the Money market would lead to any material demand upon the Bank's surplus funds while accommodation in the open market was obtainable at half that rate, and accordingly the statement issued this afternoon shows an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance during the past week of our 29½ lakhs, of which some 19 lakhs may be taken as due to a diminution of trade requirements, an increase in Government Deposits being credited with the greater part of the rest. Produce is now arriving rather more freely, and financing for the first instalment of the new Cotton Crop should soon commence; but meanwhile money continues plentiful and seems likely to continue so for some time to come. The following are the principal changes disclosed by the Bank's statement:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	10,25,511
Do. Branches	Dec.	11,582
Other Deposits	Inc.	19,72,202
Government Securities	Inc.	1,01,154
Loans	Dec.	8,908
Bills Discounted	Inc.	76,095
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	42,122
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	29,57,556

COTTON.—Our market opened this morning with more enquiry than has been observable for some time past from European buyers, though generally at lower rates than were paid last week for Cotton of the new crop; and that a considerable business has not resulted has been chiefly owing to the firm attitude assumed by the native dealers who, so far, have been rather on the "bull" tack than otherwise. Some parcels of good Broach, however, were booked in the earlier part of the day at Rs. 218 and Rs. 218½ for March delivery, and this afternoon 300 bales were taken at Rs. 219, but sellers would not go on. Rs. 184 for Good Oomrawattee, and Rs. 190 for Good Khangaum for March delivery were offered by exporters, but Rs. 4 for the former and Rs. 2 for the latter was as near as sellers would come. Bengals have been neglected, with the exception of Fine, which are in some demand for January delivery, but without sellers. The three grades are quoted to-day at Rs. 144, Rs. 153, and Rs. 165, respectively. Purchases for the Mills have been on a very small scale, aggregating some 500 bales, consisting of 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 170; 100 Kutch, at 191; and 100 Compta, at Rs. 164.

The official news regarding the coming crop are, on the whole, favourable, the only exceptions being portions of the Dhollerah circle—notably Veerumgaum and Dhollerah proper—where rain was much needed. In the Bengal districts Cotton picking was general or had commenced; and at Khangaum and Julgaum the plants were ready for picking, while at Dhulia picking had partially begun.

WHEAT.—A small business, confined to Ek Dani, is reported, but the market is firm and in some cases rates must be taken as 1 to 2 annas higher We quote:—

White Possy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-0 to Rs. 4-8-0	per ct.
Do. 85 „	„ 4-6-0 to „ 4-7-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-0-0 to Rs. 4-2-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-8-0 to „ 4-9-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-0-0 to „ 4-2-0	„
Hard Red	„ 4-0-0 to „ 4-2-0	„

SEEDS.—There is only a moderate business passing in any kind, and prices, with the exception of those for Yellow Rapeseed, which are 2 annas higher, are unchanged, but steady.

The Receipts of Produce on Saturday were:—

Cotton	771	bales.
Wheat	7,078	cwt.
Linseed	5,858	„
Rapeseed	1,643	„
Gingelly Seed	1,924	„
Poppyseed	1,847	„

FREIGHTS.—There has been, perhaps, rather more enquiry to-day, but the market must still be called inanimate, with quotations as before.

EXCHANGE has been weak and declining all day, and rates are about a half per cent. lower than they closed at last week, both ready and forward. Credits for January-February are quoted at 1s. 5 1-16d. and for March-April 1s. 5⅛d. Ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	„
France 3 months' sight	1·80.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has to-day quite lacked the animation which has lately been a prominent feature in this market, and we quote Four per cents. quiet but steady at 99 9-16 for cash and 99⅝ for the November settlement. 4½ per cent. Paper is not wanted but is called 102⅞.

SHARES.—There has been more activity in this market to-day, and the movement, which has been chiefly in Press and Mill Shares, has been upward. In Cawnpore, Mofussil, Prince of Wales, and Volkart Press scrip there has been an advance to our quotations and in Mill shares, Anglo-Indian, City of Bombay, Coorla, Jewraz Balloo, Leopold, and Sholapore have advanced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 8, Bombay United being Rs. 30 higher. In miscellaneous shares Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 19 down, and Port Canning Rs. 2½ up. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs. 787½; and Agra are Rs. 5 dearer at Rs. 120.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 22nd Oct. as compared with the statement of the 15th Oct.:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 15. Rs.	Oct. 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,08,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,98,269	49,23,780
do. do. at Branches	19,86,110	19,74,528
Other Deposits	2,87,41,597	3,07,13,799
Post Bills	18,810	20,623
Cash Credits undrawn	12,74,541	13,72,281
	4,84,19,357	5,15,05,011
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,95,781	71,96,935
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	35,86,332	35,76,509
Loans, on Security of do.	24,59,279	24,50,371
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,418	5,133
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,50,22,315	1,50,98,410
Stamps	23,844	23,831
Dead Stock Rs. 5,84,479 / Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	2,99,479	2,99,479
Bullion	.....	10,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	16,02,874	15,60,752
Cash and Currency Notes	1,83,26,035	2,12,83,591
	4,84,19,357	5,15,05,011

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

McKAY—October 15, in London, Major-General J McKay, late 12th Foot (suddenly).

WILLING—October 1, at "The College," Northfleet, Kent, Anne Willing, formerly Head Mistress of the Byculla Girls' School, Bombay, and Principal of the Protestant Academy, Landour, aged 79 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THATCHER—October 22, at Poona, the wife of Captain J F C Thatcher, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANN—October 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of Rev Geo J Dann, Baptist Missionary Society, Allahabad, of a son.

GWYTHER—October 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of H T Gwyther, Executive Engineer, of a son.

RATTRAY—October 10, at Rockville, Darjeeling, the wife of Mr Arthur Rattray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL—HARE—October 18, at Simla, by the Rev T E Beatty, Lieut-Colonel H S Marshall, 28th Regt, Punjab Infantry, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Captain W J Hare, 41st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, and Commandant, 1st Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent.

DEATHS.

STACKER—October 21, at Ennore, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr W A Beeson, Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Mrs C D Stacker of Nellore, aged 54 years.

TAYLOR—October 21, at Pantheon Road, Egmore, Lieut John Henry Taylor, R N R, late Master Attendant of Madras.

WINCKLER—October 17, at Cochin, Johannes Frederick Winckler, last surviving son of Peter Adrian Von Winckler of Frederickstadht, Schleswig Holstein, aged 80 years and 1 day.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1887.

WHATEVER the final answer of the Government of India to the Nizam's offer may be there can be no mistake as to the influence it has exercised on opinion in India and at home. In India, as we stated on Saturday, it has already had an important effect, some other of the native princes having been prompted by the Nizam's example to approach the Government with offers to take their part in strengthening the Empire against aggression. This they can do, and are prepared to do, in various ways, and if there are some amongst the great feudatories who are silent on this occasion their silence ought not to be misinterpreted. Scindia's army, for instance, is one of the largest, and from the point of view of organization and training it is one of the best amongst the native armies of India. If nothing is heard of any disposition on the part of the Gwalior Durbar to follow the good example set by the Nizam the reason must be sought elsewhere than in a reluctance to admit a community of interest between the Supreme Government and the Native States in the defence of India. Gwalior has lately, in investing three-and-a-half-crores in Government paper, given opportune relief to the finances of India, at the same time that it has done a prudent thing for itself. It makes no sacrifice, it is true, but it sets a very wholesome precedent to neighbour States with buried hoards. If followed on a large scale incalculable good would result both to the States themselves and to the Paramount Power, for it would convert a great portion of the debt of India into an Indian security, and would thereby bring closely together the interests of the States and the Government of India, while by reducing the home charges it would improve the financial position of that Government, and would put so much the more at its disposal for advancing the well being, comfort, and prosperity of the millions committed to its charge. The political advantages of establishing this financial solidarity between the native and the British Governments have not perhaps been sufficiently recognized. Investments like those of the Gwalior Durbar have only to become large enough in amount and in number, and a sense of partnership with the Supreme Government, a sense of security in its security, of prosperity in its prosperity, will become diffused through the States which will be worth to us more than many regiments. It is a happy coincidence that the year which has seen the great State of Gwalior setting an example in thus financially entering into a *quasi*-partnership with the Imperial Government will be remembered as the year also in which the Nizam has set the noble example of volunteering to enter upon a military partnership with them. We scarcely like to say which example is the more worthy of imitation. But, provided that each is followed with prudent regard for the circumstances of the emulating State, they may prove turning points in the history of the Empire.

The influence of the Nizam's offer upon public opinion is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the *Times*, which it has compelled to make a complete *volte face* in reference to the question of the armies of the Native States. Just three years have passed since the *Times* dealt with this subject as exhaustively as its amazing ignorance of every aspect of it but the statistical admitted of. "In these Natives States," was the burden of its story, "you have three hundred and fifty thousand armed men, who constitute a ruinous charge upon the States themselves, and a danger to your own power. You must reduce their strength or they will reduce yours." These singularly ill-informed papers seemed to make a transient impression upon home opinion. Here in India they were appreciated at their true value, and it is some satisfaction to us to know that the more reasonable view of the case which found expression in our columns at the time at length commends itself to the *Times*. We no longer hear suggestions for the cutting down of the Nizam's army. (What more power, we should like to ask the *Times*' writer of 1884, have we for doing that than for disbanding one of the Shah's regiments?) The wiser view is now put forward that we must find means of using, for the defence of the Empire, the forces which three years ago we were urged to curtail. "Sir Frederick Roberts," it is urged, "will now have to take up this very difficult matter, and if he can effect a practicable arrangement for the employment of these native forces he will have crowned the good work that he has done in the last few years with the adjustment of the most difficult part of the problem how to employ to the best advantage in the event of a great war the whole of the armed forces of the Indian Peninsula." The question doubtless is, as the writer says, a difficult one, but the difficulties are rather in matters of detail than of principle. The principle, indeed, of making use of the military co-operation of the Native States is anything but strange to our policy. The mistake and the pity has always been that while we have acted upon it in an emergency, and in the presence of the enemy, we have, with one notable exception, shrunk from embodying it as a permanent element in our military system. That exception happens to be the case of the Nizam himself. In the many inquiries that have been made as to ways and means of accepting the Nizam's offer of military co-operation it seems to be forgotten that in the Treaty of 1800 the Government of India obtained from the Ruler of Hyderabad of those days an undertaking to supply fifteen thousand troops when called upon. The Hyderabad Contingent grew out of measures taken by the Government of India to ensure compliance with the obligations of that treaty. The Government, doubting if the Nizam army, in the condition in which it stood at the beginning of the century, could supply them with serviceable troops, sent British officers to organize and drill a force of about nine thousand men. The military success of the experiment has been undoubted, and perhaps the political history to which it belongs would have been more satisfactory to both the Governments concerned if the authors of the Treaty of 1800 had provided for the efficiency of the troops whose co-operation it secured to us. The Nizam, we are now told by "the only person in England acquainted with the motive which prompted his Highness in making his late offer," is said to have desired the privilege of stationing two of his regiments in Peshin or elsewhere on the frontier. We doubt it, despite the authoritative air with which the explanation is given. The Nizam would find a much stronger inducement to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the likelihood that this would secure him British help in improving the quality and organization of his army.

The condition of the armies of the Native States—and that of Hyderabad must certainly not be excepted—brings no more credit to the Government of India than to the States themselves. If many of them are armed in such a fashion as to be a terror to no one but themselves this is in a very large degree because the past mistaken policy of the Government has been designed to let things be so. It is not, as all the world knows, because the Nizam prefers an army carrying smooth-bored muzzle loaders that his troops are armed with these comparatively harmless weapons. "For arms," said a recent Administration Report, "the line regiments are supplied, some with city made muskets and bayonets, some with the old Brown Bess from the British arsenal, and some with ancient flint lock muskets, the Brown Bess being the only weapon safe to use." Now if Sir Frederick Roberts is to act on the invitation which is held out to him by the *Times* all this must be changed. If we are to avail ourselves of offers of military co-operation like that which the Nizam has twice made, we must no longer stand in the way, as the policy of the past has been, of a reasonably efficient arming of the troops of our allies and feudatories. The appeal which Mr. Mehdi Ali made in our columns nearly three years ago to the Government of India, came to this "We offer our help, but before asking you to accept it we ask you to see to it that it shall be a help worth having." It would be trifling with the Native States, and it would be taking upon ourselves an embarrassing burden, to accept any offer of military co-operation without at once taking measures for putting the troops placed at own disposal into a state of efficiency. There must be at least a hundred thousand men in these armies who, with proper training, might be formed into an available fighting force. The Nizam's offer has given the Government of India an opportunity of dealing with this question on the lines of a broad and sympathetic policy. If they still shrink from accepting a principle which certainly implies much confidence in the Native States then they must confront this awkward dilemma. If these armies cannot be sufficiently trusted in time of peace to be properly armed and properly organized, then they cannot be trusted when the enemy is at the gates, and it will be necessary to weaken our forces on the frontier in order to watch the foes within our walls. What, in that case, should we save by our timidity?

NOT many of us can find it in our hearts to regret, with a contemporary, that the P. and O. have set the dangerous precedent of bringing in a Saturday mail. As a rule we like to have our letters, like our money and all good things, as soon as we can get them, and we shall all join in asking the P. and O. not to take much notice of any protest that may be made against the bringing in of the mails a couple of days too soon. Let them go on with their enterprising endeavour to annihilate distance for us, and if by bringing Bombay within fourteen and a half days of London they spoil the Saturday half holiday of some of us that will be our fault rather than theirs. The commercial community, we doubt not, could very well adapt their arrangements to a Saturday incoming mail, while the rest of us, and particularly people up-country, would welcome it without any sort of reserve. Next year, after the new contract comes into operation in February, Sunday arrivals will be no rare incidents. The weekly mail has made the coming in of a mail steamer such a prosaic affair that the excitement with which the sighting signal was greeted in the old days is a thing of the past, and there is no fear lest the booming of the mail guns during divine service should, as in the old days, be a signal to devout congregations to leave church in the middle of hymn, prayer, or sermon. But, unless the Victoria and her consorts are put upon the Bombay service, a Sunday mail will be exceptional. The new contract allows a maximum of sixteen days, fifteen hours, and forty-five minutes, a gain of twenty-four hours upon the present contract, which will practically mean a delivery in good time on Monday morning. With that the public will be reasonably contented, until the achievements of some of the fast going steamers that will be seen in Eastern waters before the new contract has run out, revive their regrets that the Postmaster-General was [illegible] either to bargain for more speed, or to not able [illegible] [illegible] running less than ten years. make a contract [illegible] [illegible] we look on her trip The Victoria herself, though [illegible] [illegible] and as a magnificent token of the enterprise [illegible] liberality of the Company, suggests regrets on that score. Her passage demonstrates the fact that the mails can in fair weather be brought here in a fortnight, and for ten years to come the quickest transit that the Government can claim is one more than two and a half days in excess of that. However, there were difficulties in the way, amongst which the chief was the absence of any real competition for the contract, and the public after all have secured advantages which need not be underestimated.

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT'S appointment to the seat in the Secretary of State's Council which is about to be vacated by Mr. R. A. Dalyell makes one Madras Civilian the successor to another, and so far is in accordance with the fitness of things. In some other respects the appointment is satisfactory. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot had a long and varied experience in the Southern Presidency, his appointments ranging as high as the acting Governorship, and his subsequent service as member of the Council of the Governor-General of India should have rubbed off, if it did not come too late in life, the provincialism which came of long service under and in a not very progressive local Government. He is now sixty-five, and has been in retirement for about seven years. His appointment, therefore, though in others respects satisfactory, is not free from the familiar objection that it gives the Secretary of State an adviser likely to be influenced more by the memories than by the actualities of Indian administration. An administrator going, as Mr. Peile will go, fresh from the field of service, would have been a better choice. But Sir Alexander Arbuthnot had claims, and in his sixty-sixth year an office with a ten years' tenure is conferred upon him.

AN Anglo-Vernacular contemporary recently alluded to the proposal to create a Bishopric at Allahabad for the North-West Provinces as "an attempt to create a fat berth for a European" at a time when the Government is struggling for its financial existence. There might be some reason for the protest if the arrangement in contemplation were likely to make an additional charge upon the revenues. But the Ecclesiastical Department has not escaped reminders of the pruning knife in during these days of retrenchment, and its resources will not be enlarged for the purpose of creating a Bishopric at Allahabad or elsewhere. We mentioned the other day the legal difficulties in the way of an immediate constitution of the new see without an Act of Parliament. But it will doubtless be constituted in due course, and it will be found, we believe, that the new Bishopric will make no addition to the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department, for the Bishop will draw a senior Chaplain's allowance, supplemented by a portion of the income of the Bishop of Calcutta, who is ready thus to follow the disinterested example set by many of the Episcopate at home in providing an income for suffragan sees.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

THE social event of the Simla season, where marrying and giving in marriage have been anything but rife this year, is the engagement which has just begun to be whispered about of Lord Herbrand Russell, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, who will very soon lead to the altar Miss Tribe daughter of the Acting Archdeacon of Lahore, Simla society has much to say concerning the good fortune of the young nobleman, who has won for himself a very charming bride, and the young lady herself in becoming affianced to the only brother of the heir to the Duchy of Bedford.

MR. WYNNE, the Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur line, who arrived in Bombay by the Victoria on Saturday, brought with him from England twenty-three Civil Engineers for service in the construction of the line.

IT is understood that Brigadier-General La Touche, Commanding at Aden, will revert to his substantive appointment, that of Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Hogg, on or about the 25th instant.

COLONEL LANE, Inspector General of Police, Berar, will shortly proceed on furlough, when Colonel Gunthorpe, D.S.P., will officiate as Inspector-General of four Departments.

SURGEON-MAJOR HUME, M.B., having returned from furlough, takes up his appointment as Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, and Surgeon Roe returns to his station, Yeotmahl. Mr. Callaghan, Civil Surgeon, Buldana District, proceeds on three months' privilege leave. Assistant Apothecary Montgomery will be his *locum tenens*.

THE retirement of the Lord Bishop of Lahore will take place on December 21.

MR. J. G. M. RENNIE, C.S., now at Hissar, has been selected to write the monograph on brass and copper ware for this year.

THE October number of Mr. E. N. Ranade's useful selection of extracts from the English papers, "English Opinion on India," contains press opinion on a variety of subjects. The Indian Princes in London, the Indian Budget, Dhuleep Sing, and the Drink Question, figure amongst the topics on which extracts are given.

MR. J. F. DUTHIE, the Director of the new Botanical Survey Department of Northern India, goes to Simla this week to discuss with the authorities there a programme for the working of his Department. The transfer of Mr. Duthie to the Imperial Government has now received the sanction of the India Office, and with a definite programme arranged, the work of botanical exploration in India, which has hitherto been backward, ought to make steady and satisfactory progress in the future.

IN the Jaunpore district, a good deal of trouble is experienced from inoculators, who continue, in opposition to the vaccinators, to carry on their work more or less openly, their principal employers being people of means who are able to pay their fees. The Collector has warned them that if they inoculate a child, and death results, they will be tried on a criminal charge. But the great danger of inoculation is to the neighbours of inoculated children; for when inoculation takes, the disease produced is not a cow-pox, but a modified form of small-pox, and the inoculated person spreads small-pox in precisely the same way that a person suffering from natural small-pox spreads it.

IN several districts of Oudh, the vaccinators are said to be abnormally lazy, and especially to have a habit of paying clandestine visits to their homes when they ought to be traversing their districts. It is difficult to punish them when they are detected, for their pay is small and their work hard, but detection is not easy, for when they wish to go home for a few days they make an effort and perform about twenty operations in one day. Then they enter these operations in their registers at the rate of two, three, or four for each of the days they stay at home. The consequence is very serious, for the supply of fresh lymph is broken, and the operations that follow are ineffective or positively dangerous.

THE Budget of the Dutch East India possessions for next year estimates for a deficit of 5,000,000 florins, but the revenue for the current year will show a satisfactory surplus. The construction of public works fully accounts for the deficit of next year, as, besides a large expenditure on railways, a new submarine telegraph cable is to be laid between the islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes, which is estimated to cost upwards of one million florins. Another large work proposed to be carried [illegible] is the improvement of the navigation of the [illegible] of Sourabaya, which is estimated to cost [illegible] florins. Alluding to agriculture, the three million [illegible] that the depressed condition [illegible] Financial Statement says [illegible] seriously affected dition of all kinds of produce has serio[illegible] same time the revenue of the Colonies, but at the [illegible] tax on the Government has abolished the license [illegible] the sale of tobacco.

A CURIOUS story regarding the alleged existence of sapphires in Kulu is told by the correspondent of a Calcutta paper. Some twelve years ago, so the story runs, a shepherd, who was searching for some strayed sheep, at a great height, far above the usual pasture grounds, found them beside a curious pointed rock at the foot of a high precipice. A number of blue stones were lying on the ground near this rock. Not knowing what they were, he only picked up two, which he kept in his house, more as curiosities than as anything else. Seven years later, hearing of the sapphire discoveries in Zanckar, he took his stones into Sultanpur, where they proved to be true sapphires, and he got a good price for them. Overjoyed, and full of golden dreams, so soon as the snow melted next year he went back for more sapphires. A sad disappointment awaited him, however. During the seven years that had elapsed between his two visits there had been a great landslip; the whole hill-side for nearly a mile had fallen, and all trace of sapphires or rock was obliterated. Returning home and narrating his ill-luck, his friends assured him that it was clear that the sapphires belonged to a *deo* who would not allow them to be removed. Three months later the man died, when of course the unanimous verdict was "killed by the *deo*." The man never revealed the exact locality to any one, but from the direction he was known to have taken it was supposed to lie on the extreme north-west of Kulu, towards Bara Bhagal.

A SHORT time ago we noticed that an enquiry was being held by the Collectors in certain districts in Madras regarding the fraudulent adulteration of indigo with mud. The reports from these officers have now been laid before the Local Government, which has decided that, although there is no doubt that the adulteration is carried on, it is not necessary to have recourse to legislation to put a stop to it. The best means of doing this will be, the Government suggests, for the purchasers to institute criminal proceedings against any persons offering for sale indigo that is adulterated, as it is probable that, after a few convictions, the practice would cease.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEUTRALISATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The formal signature of the Convention made between the English and French Governments regarding the New Hebrides and the Neutralisation of the Suez Canal will take place to-morrow.

The following is a *précis* of the Suez Canal arrangement :—

The Canal to remain open as a route available for traffic in times of war, when no hostile act will be permitted to be done in the approaches to the Canal, the ports of access or on the banks of the Canal within the neutral zone, the limits of which will be determined by an International Commission of Supervision.

The Powers engaged in hostilities will not be allowed to disembark or embark troop supplies or war materiel in the Canal or ports of access.

The Ambassadors in Egypt of the Signatory Powers will watch the carrying out of these arrangements.

Egypt will take steps to make this treaty respected ; but if, from any cause, she may be unable to see this done properly, she will appeal to the Porte, who will, in concert with the Signatory Powers, take the necessary measures.

England and France have communicated the terms of this Convention to the other Powers, asking their signatures thereunto.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

The demonstration of the unemployed announced for to-day passed off in an orderly manner.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

At the meeting of the unemployed held in Trafalgar Square yesterday several speeches were made, in which work was demanded to be found for those out of employment.

The crowd then marched down to Westminster Abbey, and about two thousand entered the building and attended the service that was being held.

The people generally behaved in an orderly manner and returned to Trafalgar Square, where they quietly dispersed.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., has been appointed member of the India Council in the place of Mr. R. A. Dalyell, C.S.I.

MEETING OF THE ENGLISH HOME-RULE UNION AT WOODFORD.

ARREST OF MR. WILFRID BLUNT.

A meeting of the English Home-Rule Union, with Mr. Wilfrid Blunt presiding, was held at Woodford yesterday, notwithstanding it had been prohibited by the Police authorities.

While the meeting was going on the Police put in an appearance and arrested Mr. Blunt and some others who were present.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here for Karachi and Bombay yesterday evening.

LISBON, Oct. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Sutherland, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th instant.

SUEZ, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PENANG, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. „	72⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109⅛
Bar Silver	44 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(October 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point Penang Capable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 23.

10 p.m.	80·8

MONDAY, Oct. 24.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	91·2
p.m.	86·4

The Madras Government have approved of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Jails for revising the establishment of the European prison and subjail at Ooty. The total cost of the new establishment will be Rs. 357 monthly, or Rs. 4,284 annually, which will give Rs. 238 as the average cost of establishment per head on the maximum number of prisoners intended to be accommodated in the European prison. The Government observe that the establishment, as shown above, has been calculated on a maximum of eighteen prisoners in the European prison, but the Inspector-General is not to assume that none in excess of that number will ever be sent there, nor to keep back prisoners otherwise eligible for Ooty, merely because the upper storey of the Jail is already filled.

The Calcutta police authorities, in taking measures to insure the local theatres against the risks of fire, are setting an example which might well be followed in Bombay. The different play-houses in Calcutta have been inspected by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and as the result, many important structural alterations have been suggested, especially in some of the native theatres. When carried out, they will certainly lessen the risk to life and property that are at present imminent. At the request of Mr. Cotton, the officiating Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner, in company with Mr. Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation, has inspected the whole of the theatres. On Monday week, a circular letter was addressed to the proprietors of the different houses informing them of the intended visit of inspection on Wednesday following, and directing that some responsible person should be present in each case to conduct Messrs. Lambert and Kimber over the buildings The inspection was accordingly held. Among the alterations declared necessary, we see that the doors of exit in every theatre are to be made to open outwards. It is also recommended that all these buildings should be connected at once with the Police Office—the head-quarters of the Fire Brigade—by telephone.

MILITARY NEWS.

In addition to the six batteries of garrison artillery which left England for India by the Malabar on the 21st of September, orders have been given at the War Office for three field batteries and one garrison battery to go out by the Euphrates from Portsmouth this week, and two more field batteries by the Crocodile on the 23rd of November. Altogether the strength of the Royal Artillery in India is to be increased by six batteries this trooping season. The three field batteries leaving next Wednesday are all to go to Kirkee and the garrison battery to Roorkee.

In consequence of the large demand for artillerymen through the increased establishment which is in future to be maintained in India, volunteers are being called for from infantry battalions. On Saturday a large party of men were received in this way at Woolwich from the depôt of the East Yorkshire Regiment at Beverly.

A Woolwich correspondent writes :—The amalgamation of the Royal (Indian) Artillery with the Royal Artillery has nearly been accomplished, as at the present time there are only fifty-two officers of the Bengal Artillery on the list, seven of whom are on the retired list, and five on the unemployed supernumerary list. Of the late Madras Artillery there are thirty-four officers left five of whom are either on the retired or supernumerary list ; and of the late Bombay Artillery only twenty-one names remain, four of whom are either retired or supernumerary. None of the officers still serving on full pay are below the rank of Major.

The Government of India have now decided that the troops in Burma shall be no longer considered on Foreign Field Service on and after the 1st April 1888.

Lieutenant R. A. Benn, 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Veterinary Surgeon R. Butter have been transferred to the General Hospital, Rangoon, for further treatment.

Lieutenant Green Wilkinson, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Transport Officer, Pagan, and Lieutenant E. K. B. Tighe, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Post Transport Officer at Taung-dwingyi.

Lieutenant F. Ford Mellows, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed to the Mounted Infantry and attached to the Mandalay Company for duty.

Captain A. W. Bayly, Bombay Staff Corps, being required by the Bombay Government, has been relieved of his duties on the Head-Quarter Staff and directed to proceed to Bombay. Captain E. C. Kellie, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in his room.

Major Collins, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, has taken over command of the Mounted Infantry at Pyinmana from Lieutenant Pain, on this officer's departure for England.

The Government of India have sanctioned direct assignments of cash being made to all Batteries of Artillery in Upper Burma, also to British Regiments which have their Paymasters present with them. The change to have effect from the 1st November.

The Government of India have sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the grant of a Staff salary of Rs. 200 per mensem for the Command of the Ruby Mines District.

Lieutenant Chatterton, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Htigaing.

Lieutenant W. C. Oates, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been invalided from Burma and proceeds to England on leave.

Captain G. W. Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General of the 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant W. H. Cox, 15th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Chounagwa, *vice* Lieutenant F. H. Thomas, proceeding to Yewoon.

The order for the Commissariat Department to supply boots and shoes to the Native Army in Burma has been cancelled, and officers Commanding Native Corps directed to make their own arrangements.

Lieutenant O. W. Carey, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has joined the 33rd Bengal Infantry as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

A convalescent depôt has been formed at Mandalay for the sick of the 14th Madras Infantry Captain Burn has been appointed to the Command.

The Field Telegraph Offices at Legyi and Ougdaw, in the Sagaing District, have been closed.

Lieutenant W. A. Cuppage 5th Bengal Light Infantry, has been permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe in anticipation of leave being granted.

Captain C. P. Truscott, Royal Artillery, is proceeding on furlough.

Colonel Hurlock, Commandant of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, retires from the service after the expiry of his privilege leave in January next, when it is probable that Major Garrett, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, will become Commandant of the 1st Infantry. In this event Captain Knox will become Assistant Adjutant-General at Bolarum. Captain Adye and Surgeon Doyle are the only two officers who march with the 1st Infantry to Ellichpore to relieve the 5th Infantry.

THE LATE MAJOR KENNEDY.

A correspondent writes to us in regard to the death of Major Kennedy, Commandant of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, who was killed in action in Upper Burma :—"The deceased gallant officer was a favourite in the force, and won golden opinions while Assistant Adjutant-General under Brigadier-General Wright, C.B., from which post he was appointed Officiating Commandant. Major Kennedy possessed rare abilities, and passed in the higher Standard in Canarese and Persian. His death has cast a gloom over the Hyderabad Contingent stations. By the death of Major Kennedy, most likely Major Salmon, 2nd in Command, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, now in Upper Burma, will be appointed Commandant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 24.—The barometer is still failing generally. The change is fairly uniform and the relative distribution almost unaltered. The readings are highest in Rajputana and relatively low in Colombo, Karwar, and Roorkee. The storm off the Madras Coast is becoming diffused. The winds are normal, blowing from the north-west in the Gangetic plain and north Bengal, and from north-east in most other parts of India ; but from north-west on the Peninsular Coasts. They are feeble in force everywhere. The temperature and humidity change are irregular. The rain has been more general in the Peninsula than was the case yesterday, but lighter in amount. The largest fall was one inch at Colombo and Negapatam and half inch at Belgaum. Slight showers are falling everywhere and the weather, except in the Peninsula, is fine and bright.

"President Cleveland," says a despatch from St. Louis, "is meeting with a warm reception. He shook hands with 9,000 people, and his arm was nearly wrung off before the reception ceased, with many thousands still clamouring to get at him." This suggests a parody of the proverb, "In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed is king," to the effect that "In the republic of the hand-shakers the one-armed should be President." "A mechanical arm with a nicely-fitted and well-oiled socket" remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette* "could alone go through a performance like this without enduring agony. Were the presidential office hereditary, there would be some excuse for the maintenance of this hand-shaking ceremony, since the presidents, in a few generations, would develop into a race of mighty muscle-men, which would probably be known to history as the Strong'th'arm Dynasty. As it is, the President has barely become hardened when his term of office expires ; he has gone through the torture without reaping its reward. Some humaner form of salutation might surely be devised in a country so inventive as America.' Let us suggest the Oriental form of salutation.

NETLEY AND THE ADVANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just read your extract from the *Madras Times* regarding the Indian Medical Department and the Finance Committee.

If Dr. Madden is correctly quoted I can only say he has not kept himself acquainted with the teachings of the European Medical Schools, during the past 20 years. For the benefit of the lay public I would ask Dr. Maddin what Netley has ever done for the advance of Medical or Surgical Science ? I am afraid he would be compelled to answer—nothing. Ten years ago, I spent a few months at Netley very pleasantly, the mess was good and society around hospitable, but I remember how painfully I was struck with the utter farce it was as regards teaching in either medicine, surgery, or hygiene.

The patients were principally discharged or invalid soldiers from India, and I am afraid Sir James Fayrer or Sir George Hunter would not have approved of the medical treatment to which they were subjected. Now after a few years' work in India, even I am inclined to think the medical treatment they received at Netley killed more surely than the disease. As to clinical instructions at the bedside, it was not available, or it did not exist. We smiled pityingly at the pathology that was shown us. As to operative surgery—not a single operation was done during the four months I was there.

Then as for hygiene, since Dr. Parke's death, it has been administered so nauseously that most of us discovered it was cheaper to give a shilling to the Sergeant at the lecture door and decline it. The principles enunciated are no doubt good in countries where water is the great conservative power, but for India they are not only useless but pernicious and expensive.

As to Dr. Maddin's comparative statement it is too utterly absurd to require any refutation : the smallest school in the United Kingdom is 20 years in advance of Netley. Yet India has to pay £80,000 a year and four months from the services of its officers for its support. I shall not be sorry to see the finances of India in such a state, that the Medical Department must be taken up in earnest. To us, who know, it does seem inexplicable that the lay public has not long ago seen the wasteful scandal that it is. The Indian Government has not the slightest difficulty in obtaining and training any number of men for the Hospital Assistant and Apothecary class on about the same pay it gives to the most menial servants and unskilled labour. Yet it retains European and native commissioned officers on large pay to do work which it could get done quite as well for a quarter of the cost.

Has ever any complaint been made as to the way in which the Subordinate Medical Department has done its work both in service and in peace ? I do not think there has. But it is notorious how absurdly the native commissioned officers "scrimshank" out of active or laborious service ; how they get up bogus memorials from their fellow countrymen, to enable them to sleep and grow fat on the curry and ghee of the land in civil appointments ; only those who have had to deal with them on active service know. If the Government would only moderate its indiscriminate, gratuitous and broadcast spread of the medical profession, and train men for its own service, it would save both money and irritation.—Yours, &c.,

DECCAN.

M. NOTOVITCH'S VISIT TO AMRITSAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have seen from remarks made in the *Civil and Military Gazette* that some items of information which I sent you concerning the experiences of M. Notovitch, correspondent of the *Novo Vremya* in Amritsar, have been held to be ludicrously wrong and worthless more especially, on receipt of a letter from M. de Thozee, who was M. Notovitch's travelling companion, deciding my communication as grotesque and puerile. Did the Lahore Editor laugh down the credibility of the same ? I have no wish to make a mountain out of a mole-hill, or raise even the smallest storm in a tea cup, but as a correspondent I would wish to appear not to have written without due grounds or inaccurately. M. de Thozee's letter (published in the *C. and M. Gazette*, Oct. 15) which is intelligible enough, and doubtless deals with the matter quite sufficiently from his point of view, does not in any way refute the trustworthiness of my communications. It matters little what M. Notovitch said or did while he was at Amritsar, he was a traveller and might do and speak as all travellers before or since. He might wear his sword in Amritsar City, or might keep it in its scabbord at home. He might talk on indifferent subjects, or subjects of general interest ; but it happened that some of his remarks reached my ears, and they seemed to me of sufficient interest for repetition. M. Notovitch visited places of note in the city, in company with M. de Thozee, pioneered by a native with whom I have constant intercourse. Now this native, of his own volition, repeated to me fragments of the conversations which he had had with M. Notovitch. He was perfectly aware which of the travellers was M Notovitch and which M. de Thozee. The most interesting portion of this dialogue I have already communicated. They were doubtless foolish questions, and asked of a man of my informant's position hardly worthy of comment. But still I have no reason to believe that he volunteered an entire fabrication. In fact I have every reason for believing that he merely repeated what had passed. He states that M. Notovitch twice asked him what would be the feeling of the Punjab generally in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, and each time, with praiseworthy ingenuity, the Babu gave a diverse reply. I could write at greater length on the matter if I chose, but it is really not worth it. If M. Notovitch wished to feel the pulse of a Babu on international matters, or if he believed that the pulse of a nation might be felt through a Babu's wrist—I presume M. Notovitch has not asked others the same questions and got like replies—it is no concern of mine—it only shows what a genius we have in our Russian writers. I have, however, no reason to, and do not disbelieve the Babu and wish to emphasize the fact that my communications were not unfounded, and that it is not a correspondent's part to contribute items of news, however trivial, that are *prima facie* false. M. de Thozee, as he states, has no knowledge of such conversations having occurred—the reason being that the questions referred to were not asked in his presence.

AMRITSAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE DEMON DHOBIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I write to remove the delusion that some people are under that Dhobies boil and thrash, and treat as linen, any woollen stuffs that may be committed to their care. They cannot do this for the simple reason that wool would be reduced to rags, if so treated, but the Dhobies, as a rule are not careful, and have not the secret of washing flannels so as to preserve their color and delicate softness. They have a habit of steeping all the soiled things, white and colored, in one pan, and these they wash together, all in a heap, with soapnut. This of course involves total ruin to white flannels, and gives them that unpleasant hardness so very disagreeable to fastidious persons. To preserve the color and softness of flannels and silk guernseys, they had better be washed at home by the Dhobie under supervision, and the best ingredient I have known for flannels in India is finely powdered *Tur ki dal* (to be had in the markets generally) mixed with 5 or 10 grains of powdered borax. For black and colored stuffs soapnut and plum leaves (the plum is known to the natives as *Bur*) half and half is the best to give a briliancy and fix colors. These are practical hints often made use of by me, and may be tried where flannels and warm suits are a concern.—Yours, &c.,

MATER.

Sir Salar Jung will probably be amused at the following paragraph, printed in several of the Paris evening journals of October 4 :—"Yesterday a charming incident created a great sensation among the frequenters of the Restaurant de la Casade in the Bois de Boulogne. Sir Salar Jung, a fabulously rich Indian Rajah, who then for the first time saw a French bride, took off his own finger a very handsome ring, set with diamonds and rubies, and by one of his interpreters sent it to her with his good wishes for her happiness. The bride expressed her thanks very prettily, while those who witnessed the scene applauded the gallant Rajah."

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET SEASON 1887.

The season just ended may be said to have been one of the most successful on record. More matches have been played, more men having taken part in them, and a fair average of wins having been scored. The number of matches played has been fifteen, of which eight were won, six drawn, and one lost. Time did not allow either of the matches against the combined Parsee Club to be played out, the first match being drawn in favour of the Gymkhana, and in the return, the result was doubtful. The Parsees have considerably improved in their play. Their bowling is very fair, their fielding excellent, and their defence very strong. Their weak point is their batting. This, with a few exceptions, is feeble ; nor will it be otherwise, till their youngsters receive some instruction from professional players The feature of the return Parsee match was a marvellous catch made by Rustomjee Cooper off Wadia. Holland made a very high and long drive to long-on nearly to the corner of the tennis court boundaries, and Cooper, who was fielding over the bowler's head, ran nearly forty yards and secured the ball with one hand in full career. A finer catch was never made anywhere.

Of the "Eleven," W. Holland has been a tower of strength ; his cricket all round has been consistently good, and he has played in better form than in any previous year. Bremner played but in few matches, this was much to be regretted, as his batting and fielding were brilliant. Wilkins is the same steady patient bat as of yore, and his bowling is as effective as ever. A. P. Gould has very much improved in batting, as his average of 16, in eighteen innings will show ; in the field he is very slow. B. Swinhoe is a new arrival and has proved a most useful man to his side. He bats in excellent form, bowls slow rounds very effectively, and thinks he has at last discovered his right place in the field, viz., at point. O'Shea is also a new hand and has proved himself a useful man with bat and ball. L. Penny still keeps a place in the team. He appears to have lost whatever defence he had, but is still very active in the field. G. F. Blackwell fields as brilliantly at cover point as ever ; his batting though has deteriorated. P. Bell, another new hand, gave promise at the beginning of the season of being a fair wicket-keeper, but fell off as the season went on. At a critical time he seems to lose heart, and away from the wickets is the most casual of fielders. J. B. Macbeth has not played often. He hits as hard as ever, but as he practices little, has made few runs. His bowling has lost all its "devil." D. Brooks, a new draft, bids fair to become a very useful man. His bowling is very effective on a dead wicket, and towards the end of the season, his batting improved wonderfully. His weak point is fielding, and this, not to put too fine a point on it, is very bad.

To sum up, in twenty-one completed innings, the Gymkhana have made 2,332 runs, averaging 110 runs per innings. The highest was 24 against the Carlton, and the lowest 54 against the Parsees. The following have made scores of over fifty in an innings, viz :—

A. S. Bremner	91	*vs.*	Carlton C. C.
H. Kennedy	76	*vs.*	do.
L. Penny	77	*vs.*	Military.
W. Holland	63	*vs.*	do.
Do.	53	*vs.*	Poona.
C. Swinhoe	51	*vs.*	Parsees.
A. S. Gould	51	*vs.*	Military.

MATCHES PLAYED.

Eleven *vs.* Twenty-two Drawn.

1st and 2nd July.—Twenty-two Eleven 123; 86 for 8 wickets.

Vs. Carlton C. C.

9th July.—Gymkhana 96; 2nd innings 72 for 7 wickets. Carlton C. C. 87. Gymkhana won by 9 runs on the 1st innings.

Vs. Military.

17th July.—Gymkhana 83 and 200; Military 61. Gymkhana won by 22 runs on the 1st innings.

Vs. Hindu C. C.

23 July.—Gymkhana 82 and 131 for 8 wickets; Hindu C. C. 48. Gymkhana won by 31 runs on 1st innings.

Vs. Guzerat Cripples Drawn.

25th and 26th July.—Gymkhana 107 and 53; Cripples 57 and 34 for 2 wickets.

Vs. Poona.

5th and 6th Aug.—Gymkhana 83 and 75; Poona 156 and 4 for no wickets. Poona won by 10 wickets.

Vs. Y. M. C. Association C. C.

6th August.—Gymkhana 76 and 119; Y. M. C. A. 62 and 36. Gymkhana won by 78 runs.

Gymkhana *vs.* The Parsees.

12th and 13th Aug.—Gymkhana 54 and 85; Parsees 43 and 5 for 3 wickets. Drawn.

Vs. the Traffic Manager's Office G. I. P. Ry.

20th Aug.—Gymkhana 92 and 84; G. I. P. 39. Gymkhana won by 53 runs on 1st innings.

Vs. Carlton C. C. Return.

22nd Aug.—Gymkhana 245; Carlton 14 and 45 for 4 wickets. Gymkhana won by 231 runs on 1st innings.

Vs. Military (Return) Drawn.

3rd Sept.—Gymkhana 239; Military 76 for 7 wickets.

Vs. the Parsees (Return) Drawn.

16th and 17th Sept.—Gymkhana 129 and 54 for 3 wickets; Parsees 101 and 140.

Vs. the Hindu C. C. (Return).

21th Sept.—Gymkhana 88 and 57 for 3 wickets; Hindu C. C. 51. Gymkhana won by 37 runs on 1st innings.

Vs. the Volunteer Club (Drawn).

26th Sept.—Gymkhana 169; Volunteer Club 108 for 8 wickets.

Vs. Poona (Return).

30th Sept.—Poona 103 and 89; Gymkhana 132 and 63. Gymkhana won by 7 wickets.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average per Innings.
W Holland	15	1	321	63	22·13
A S Bremner	6	0	133	91	21·1
A D Wilkins	10	1	177	33	19·6
A P Gould	18	3	251	51	16·11
C Swinhoe	19	0	302	54	15·17
C E O'Shea	19	1	143	37	15·8
Lieut Tancred, R A	8	3	74	33	14·4
L Penny	18	2	158	77	9·14
R Cobbold	9	2	65	28	9·2
G F Blackwell	21	3	158	30	8·14
J B K Macbeth	11	0	91	28	8·3
Lieut Bell, 17th N I	12	0	98	34	8·2
D Brooks	15	3	90	35*	7·6
Lieut Kreyer, 17th N I	13	1	89	25	7·5
Lieut Merriman, 21st N I	10	2	56	19	7·0
W E Young	8	1	46	22	6·4
F F McCartie	7	2	31	9	6·1
N S G az-brook	6	0	35	22	5·5
Capt Sankey, R A	10	1	48	18	5·3

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maiden overs	Runs.	Wickets.	Average runs per wicket.
W Holland	1,192	128	311	57	5·1
A D Wilkins	6 5	18	197	25	7·8
C Swinhoe	271	18	107	11	7·6
D Brooks	794	59	280	34	8·2
F F McCartie	174	13	63	11	5·7
Lt Kreyer, 17th N I	475	37	169	18	9·3
J B K Macbeth	331	29	139	8	17·3
C E O'Shea	204	14	88	8	11·0

Total matches played 15.
Won 8, Drawn 6, Lost 1.

LETTER BOXES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had occasion to post three urgent letters in the "Letter Pillar Boxes" near the Police Station, a few yards from the European General Hospital, Bombay. I posted them on the 16th at 10 a.m. to stations within a few hours distance from Railway stations, and to my surprise, the letters were not received till the 18th : in fact I reached my station *before* my letter ! This unpardonable delay has cost me Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 10 for a Tonga ! When are the letters removed from the letter boxes ? Perhaps *once* in two days ; it seems so. The patients in the E. G. Hospital suffer greatly by the laziness of some person. The Postal officials should see to this, as the inmates of the Hospital have no other means of depositing their communications but in the nearest "pillar box," as the institution has none for the sick.—Yours, &c.,

R. F.

In New York there are now, it is computed, three thousand able-bodied professional musicians all ready to begin at the briefest notice. Nearly a thousand of them are Germans, and not a fourth of them are American born. But what is better worth telling is that our American cousins have invented an automatic machine which is a musical box on a new principle. When you drop a penny down the slit it stops playing for five minutes.

TEMPLE OF MODEYRA NEAR PATTAN N. GUZERAT.

Mr. Alexander Kinloch Forbes of the Bombay Civil Service is well known as the historian of the Rajput dynasties of Guzerat. His well known book "Ras Mala, or Hindu Annals of the Province of Guzerat in Western India," was published in 2 volumes in 1856 by Richardson Brothers of 23, Cornhill, London. It contained many illustrations, principally architectural, from drawings by the author. This admirable work has long since been out of print ; but a very useful one volume reprint, without the illustrations, was issued in 1878 by Major (now Colonel) J. W. Watson of the Bombay Political Department. The publication of the Ras Mala in 1856 was, we believe, the first important attempt by an English scholar to make public some of the historical treasures which have long been known to exist in the various Jain libraries of Western India. Of these libraries by far the most important are those at Pattan, the well-known seat of the ancient Hindu dynasty of Unhilwara or Unhilpur. The modern city of Pattan is the headquarters of one of H. H. the Gaekwar's districts in North Guzerat. It is situated on the classical river Saraswati, about 20 miles to the north west of Sidhpur, a well known railway station on the Rajputana line, and itself a very famous and well known place of pilgrimage. Mr. Kinloch Forbes, who is well known as Political Agent in Mahee Kanta and afterwards in Kattywar, was one of the first Europeans who had access to the literary treasures contained in the Jain libraries at Pattan ; and the Ras Mala is practically founded on 4 or 5 well known Sanskrit works, all of which were obtained from those libraries, and were translated and deciphered for Mr. Kinloch Forbes with the assistance of local Hindu scholars.

Mr. Forbes himself, though a scholar and a man of culture, disdained all pretensions to oriental learning, and he acknowledged most fully the obligation that he was under to Kuvee Dalputram Daya, C. I. E., the blind poet of Guzerat, and to the late Peerchundji Bhundari, a native of Marwar. The Sanscrit works referred to are the "Dwyashray" by the celebrated Hemacharya, otherwise called Hemchunder the Acharya, who died before A.D. 1174. Other works by the same author, and noticed by Mr. Kinloch Forbes, are (1) "Ubheedan Chintamunee." (2) "Hymns to Jin Deo." (3) "Prubundh Chintamunee" by Merootoong Acharya, a monk of the Jain convent at Wudhwan, completed in A.D. 1305. Forbes notes in the preface to Ras Mala that he was indebted to the late Peerchundji Bhundari for a copy of this work, and for indispensable assistance in translating it. (4) "Ruttan Mala," or garland of jewels, by a Brahmin named Krishnaji (5) Poems of Chund the Bharot, in 69 books. (6) "Koomar Pal Churittra." Merootoong, the Jain monk of Wudwan, and author of "Prubundh Chintamunee" gives an account of the slaying of Asa Bhil by Raja Kurun, near Ashawul, a well known site within the walls of the modern city of Ahmedabad. He also relates the building near this spot of a temple to Devee, called Kochuruv, a name which is still preserved in that of a locality on the banks of the river Sabarmati immediately contiguous to Ahmedabad. "Merootoong goes on to say that the King founded in the same place a temple to Jyeuntee Devee, the two temples of Kuruneshwar, and Kurun Meroo Prasad to his patron God, and a reservoir called Kurun Sagar or sea of Kurun, and also that he built a town called Kurunawatee and made it his residence.

The exact site of Kurunawatee cannot, Mr. Forbes thought, be decisively ascertained ; but he identified Kuruneshwar or Kurun Meroo Prasad with a very handsome and famous Hindu temple which stands in the immediate vicinity of the modern town of Modeyra, which is known in Jain legends as Modhurpoor or Modhbunk Pattan, and which gave its name to the caste of Brahmins called Modh. The town of Modeyra stands about midway between the famous shrine of Bechraji and Pattan. The Modeyra temple is noticed by Mr. Forbes as corresponding exactly in style with two small shrines still remaining of those which adorned the Kunsagar lake, or sea of Kurun. The finish everywhere visible in its execution indicated that it was executed at a time when resources were plentiful, and when an external enemy was not apprehended.

At Vol. I., p. 254 of the Ras Mala, Mr. Kinloch Forbes gives a ground plan and description of this celebrated temple and tank. The extreme length is about 150 feet and the breadth 60. On either side of the temple and before it are the remains of triumphal arches similar to those of Sidpur. The following description is given by Mr. Forbes of this interesting building which, both from its associations and excellent preservation, is certainly one of the most remarkable in Guzerat, and well worth careful study at the hands of all lovers of antiquities :—

"It rose to the height of one story only, and consisted of an adytum (or shrine), a closed mundup (or antechamber) attached to it, and an open mundup separated from the rest of the edifice. The spire has fallen, and the domes are no longer in existence, but the remainder of the building is nearly complete, though indentations are visible upon some of the columns . . . .

A flight of steps commencing at the Keertee Stumbh (or triumpal arch) in front of the temple descends between handsome piers to a "koond" or reservoir ; the "koond" covers an area nearly 4 times as large as that of the temple itself. The monotonous character of the steps is relieved by small niched shrines placed chequerwise, and by larger shrines terminating in spires, which rise in the centre of three of the sides. Around the "koond" may be traced the remains of other structures ; but their exact character it is now impossible to determine ; the detached open "mundup" of the temple is now known under the name of Seeta's Choree, or marriage hall, and the reservoir (now called the Ram Koond) is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Vasihnavite ascetics." At pp. 105 and 106 of the Ras Mala are plates showing the porch and koond referred to ; and at p. 254 is a ground plan of the temple and reservoir. This unique building has not up to the present time received from local archæologists anything like the attention which it demands, though its great importance in an historical and archæological sense has been fully recognised and pointed out by Mr. Kinloch Forbes. This temple and the Rudra Mala of Sidhpur are specially noticed by Mr. Forbes as two of the best and most conspicuous specimens of the temple architecture of the Anhilwara dynasty ; but Modeyra, lying somewhat out of the way, has been comparatively little visited. It is only casually mentioned in Dr. Burgess' recently published lists of archæological remains ; and is unnoticed by Fergusson altogether. If Mr. Kinloch Forbes conjecture be correct, the Modeyra temple must have been constructed some time during the reign of Raja Kurun from A. D. 1072 to A. D. 1094. Local tradition, however, repudiates altogether the notion that the Modeyra temple is a creation of Raja Kurun's reign. In the Modeyra "Muhatma or Sanscrit chronicle, which is is still to be found in the chief Jain library at Pattan, a fabulous antiquity is assigned to the building ; and local Sanscrit authorities assert that the building supplies internal evidence that it must have been built long before the Solunkees or Chowras reigned at Anhilwara, which was founded by Wun Raj in A. D. 746. It is quite possible that the present Modeyra temple was built on the site of a more ancient one, and that the symbolism and construction are copied from the more ancient fabric ; but it is little likely, for physical reasons, that the existing structure could be much more ancient than the date assigned to it by Mr. Kinloch Forbes. Whatever the age of the building may be, it is undoubtedly one of the most interesting and remarkable buildings in Guzerat, and it may be hoped that the publication of these few particulars may serve to attract the attention both of the Baroda Government and of the Indian Archæological Department. The due preservation and protection of a monument like this is a matter of public importance far beyond the limits of Western India.

A correspondent relates an anecdote which illustrates with peculiar force the tricks of humour sometimes practised not alone on a visitor like the Duke of Marlborough, but on one so guileless and amiable as Mr. Martin F. Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy." Mr. Tupper was reciting his poetry and other literary selections in New York in 1876, and was treated by the press with the appreciation becoming so notable an author. An article of a most laudatory description appeared in the *New York Times*, giving copious extracts from the poet's verse, and this kindness in a foreign land so pleased Mr. Tupper that he called and thanked the editor warmly. He however, remarked that he could not remember some of the quotations, and it was a curious case of decay of memory. No wonder the tablets of his memory were confused. The quotations had been deliberately footed together in Tupper's manner by the writer of the article, and it must have been a proud moment when the success of the imitation was conscientiously conceded by the poet himself

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S BIRTHDAY.

In connection with the anniversary of the birthday of the Shah of Persia, the Persian Consul-General for India, his Excellency Mirza Hoosein Gulikhan, Haji Motamid-ul-Vizarah, gave an entertaiment on Sunday evening last at the Consulate, Chinchpoogly. Invitations had been issued to a large number of the leading native citizens of all classes ; and among those present were Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt., Dustoor Peshootum Byramjee Sanjana, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Currmbhoy Ebrahim, Rahmoobhoy Allana, Dr. Kirtikar, Messrs. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Vice-Consul for Persia, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, M. M. Bhownugree, C.I.E., K. R. Cama, Dr. A. P. Cama, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, A. M Gubbay, Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, Limjee Manekjee, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairaz, Sulleman Abdool Wahed, Amiroodin Tyebjee, J. C. Cama, Rustomjee M. Chichgar, D. D. Ghandy, M. B. Calabhoy, A. H. Khan, Furdonjee J. Parakh, &c. Mr. Charles Fredaiis string band played selections of music during the evening. The bungalow and its garden-grounds had been effectively [illegible] illuminated for the occasion. Seats had been arranged in the garden-grounds for the accommodation of those who wished to enjoy the cool evening breeze. The flag of the Consulate waved over the main front entrance. About 10 p.m., the guests assembled in the hall.

Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, on behalf of the Consul General, read the following address in English :—

Gentlemen,—In the name of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, I wish to express the gratification I feel at seeing this influential gathering of the most prominent citizens of Bombay, assembled here in honour of his auspicious birthday. Gentlemen,—I welcome you with great joy and pleasure on this occasion, and as a representative of my august sovereign, I thank you sincerely for the honor done me. This is the fifty-eight anniversary of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia's birthday, and I sincerely pray and hope that he may long live to rule over his vast subjects in Persia, and to foster and maintain the cordial relationship which exists now between the benign British Government and Persia. Ever since my arrival here, I have striven to cultivate friendly intercourse with you, Gentlemen, and to become more and more familiar with the most distinguished classes of the community, especially my friends the Zorastrians, for whom I have not only great respect, but for whose liberality, enterprise, and honesty of purpose, I have learnt to entertain the highest admiration. They are a proof as to what a nation naturally intelligent might become under the protection and fostering care of such a liberal, just and tolerant Government as the English ; and it is my earnest prayer that their co-religionists who are subjects of my august master may also be able to reach an equal degree of prosperity and to become as useful citizens in the ancient land of their sires. (Applause.) Before concluding, I consider it my duty to express my high sense of the kindness I have personally experienced from the Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bombay. They are worthy representatives, in this interesting country, of the noble and Imperial Sovereign, whose jubilee has been celebrated all over the world, and I must say that you are fortunate in having been placed by her under the immediate rule of such an excellent Governor as Lord Reay. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, on behalf of the guests, said :—

Your Excellency, since you are pleased thus to welcome us to-day under your hospitable roof on behalf of your august Sovereign, in whom we are glad to recognise the present liberal-minded and benevolent Shah of our ancient fatherland, it is the earnest wish of my friends assembled here to express their acknowledgment of your kindness with sincere gratitude. The occasion which has invited us here is an auspicious one, and the recent advances made on behalf of the illustrious monarch of Iran to claim our good will and friendship are regarded by us with such kindly feelings that your Excellency will believe I am but expressing the sincere heartfelt prayer of every Parsee in wishing that His Majesty may be long spared in health and happiness to rule over all sections of his subjects with equal justice and benevolence. The close bond of friendship which subsists now between the Government of Great Britain and Persia, makes it an agreeable task for us to reciprocate those assurances of cordiality and good will which His Majesty the Shah has so graciously vouchsafed to us from time to time through your Excellency ; and in the desire shown by him to treat our co-religionists within his dominions with the same patronage liberality and justice, as are extended to his other subjects, we recognise the same beneficent principle of Government as has secured to British rule the unfailing devotion and loyality of those various people who acknowledge its sway. (Hear, hear.) We earnestly pray that the friendship of Persia with Britain may last uninterrupted, and that it may not be the least memorable action of the present Emperor of our common fatherland, to cement it so firmly that it may stand the ravages of time and the adverse influence of rival nations. We gratefully note the tangible proof which the Shah has given of his goodwill to us by appointing a respected and venerable member of our community as Vice-Consul in Bombay, and we trust that the arrangement thus inaugurated at your instance may be permanently followed. Again we thank you for your kind invitation and beg you to convey to his Majesty the sincere wishes of the Parsee community for many and many happy returns of this auspicious day. (Cheers.)

The guests then adjourned to the refreshment *buffets*, which were liberally supplied. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit proposed the toasts of the Shah of Persia and of the Consul-General, which were heartily responded to. The entertainment terminated at a late hour.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was a passenger last Monday night by train from Bombay, and I regret to say that at Kalyan the waiters were insufficient at the table. True, there were near two dozen sat down for dinner, but the "inner man" was cruelly made to wait for want of a little forethought. The lamps in two Second class carriages went out at Deolali, the guard was appealed to to "lighten our darkness ;" he replied, "Sir, it is the fault of the Bombay people, we have no oil !" This state of things should be looked to *pro bono publico*.

TRAVELLER.

There is reason to believe, says a London correspondent, that the Government have relied very much upon the reports of Sir West Ridgeway concerning the health and prospects of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and it need not be doubted that these reports have been such as to prepare them for the danger consequent upon a vacancy in the position of ruler at Cabul. The children of the Ameer are said to be infants, and neither Yakub nor Ayub Khan is considered eligible, for reasons which are more or less apparent. It is, however, said that, whatever may be the agreement between Lord Cross and Lord Dufferin in this important matter, nothing is likely to be made known until events render disclosure necessary.

A new industry for women of education has of late been discovered in the United States, and is by all accounts a remarkable success. Whist is now extensively taught in classes in New York, in Boston, and in many of the watering-places. The teachers are, as a rule, ladies ; and it is found, as a matter of fact, that a good whist player possessed of fair teaching capacity has no difficulty in getting pupils enough to make it worth while to treat whist-playing as a calling. The experiment has also revealed the fact that the number of people who want to play whist both in summer and winter is very large, and is, moreover, increasing ; while a large proportion of those who have been playing the greater part of their lives are really ignorant of what is called "scientific or modern whist." Many of these are fully aware of their deficiencies, and are glad to obtain instruction from a competent teacher.

Hamlet's famous advice about the nunnery to the charming daughter of Polonius may be unexceptionable from a theoretical point of view, but when put into practice and followed out to the letter, it assumes (remarks a Paris correspondent) a remarkably different aspect. This, Mdlle. Rousseil, the once well-know tragedienne, who lately entered a convent, has discovered to her cost. In a plaintive letter addressed to M. Besson, a dramatic critic, she tells a piteous tale of her present condition in the Convent of Assumption at Lourdes. She is literally dying of cold, and asks her friend to sell some portions of her old theatrical wardrobe, and to send her the proceeds. The climate of Lourdes is anything but mild at the present moment and the poor actress has had to traverse the mountains thinly clad, in order to assist at a pious fete with the sisters of the nunnery.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Council held to-day the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India presiding; the Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope; the Hon'ble Lieut.-Genl. Chesney; the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison; the Hon'ble J. Westland; the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton; and the Hon'ble Colonel E. J. Ware.

GAME PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the protection of game be taken into consideration. He said:—The communications laid before the Select Committee with reference to this Bill show a general consensus of opinion in favour of legislation on the subject. Where objection has been taken, it has been not to the principle of the Bill, but that it does not go far enough. We have endeavoured to meet this objection to some extent, and the Bill is now submitted to the Council, not as a Bill for the protection of game, but as a Wild Birds Protection Act. The term "wild bird" is left to be defined by the local authorities in each case according to local circumstances, but it is expressly declared to include peacocks, which, whether tame or wild, are objects of veneration in many parts of the country. It will also admit of protection being given to insectivorous as well as game birds, a matter as to which the Government of Madras is very solicitous. And it will operate to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of birds for their plumage. Upon this point let me quote the testimony of two or three witnesses. The Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs writes that "it is paddy birds, fly-catchers, and other birds not actually called game, that chiefly need protection. These birds are of great use as destroyers of insects, but are eagerly sought after for their plumage which is brightest during the breeding season. They are therefore in some places becoming quickly exterminated." And from the other side of India the Commissioner in Sindh reports that "as many as 30,000 black partridges were destroyed in a few days in one or two of the northern talukas in Sindh with a view to supply the demand from Europe for the skins. The Commissioner believes this demand still continues, and unless destruction of the birds is checked during the breeding season there will soon be no black partridges in the country." The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab testifies to the same effect. "The European demand," he says, "for the skins of birds of bright plumage is said by competent observers to have done much harm in some parts of India, as these birds are often of very useful insectivorous varieties. The rural populations are sorry to see them destroyed, while the only persons interested in the trade are the exporters, and a few professional netters and snarers employed by them." By empowering Cantonment and Municipal authorities to make rules fixing a close season for any kind of bird and imposing a penalty on the possession or sale of such birds, if recently killed or taken during that season, I hope that we have sufficiently guarded agricultural as well as sporting interests, while it may safely be left to local Governments to see that the rules occasion no unnecessary interference with the course of trade. As this is a tentative measure we have not thought it desirable to give District Boards the powers conferred by the Act on Municipal and Cantonment authorities. In the Bill as it originally stood it was provided that a Magistrate should not take cognizance of an offence under it except on the complaint of the local authority, or of some one authorised by that authority. It was pointed out that this might have the effect of reducing the Act to a dead letter, and the Committee has accordingly omitted the clause. In regard to penalties the Committee has followed the precedent of the English Acts by imposing enhanced penalties for repeated offences, and directing the confiscation of the bird or plumage in respect of which the offence was committed. Finally, power has been given to local Governments to extend the provisions of the Act to animals or game other than birds.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill as amended was then passed.

INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at places other than customs ports be taken into consideration. He said:—The object of the Bill was to remedy a defect in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in consequence of which it became impossible to appoint Bonded Warehouses at places other than customs ports. The Bill is therefore little more than a formal one. It was introduced to meet an actual demand of trade in Bengal, and it has been fully approved by the various Maritime Governments, and by the Revenue authorities and Chambers of Commerce, to which they referred it for opinion.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

POLICE BILL 1887.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison moved that the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Regulation of Police be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Scoble, Westland and Quinton and the mover. The motion was put and agreed to.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The name of Sir Charles Aitchison was substituted for that of the Hon'ble Mr. Peile on the Select Committees for sundry Bills.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wardha, 2,052 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta (October 7), with a general cargo and two passengers, Messrs R Bain and Thompson.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain H J Moffatt, cleared out last evening for Liverpool and Marseilles. She is laden and carries Mrs and Mr Evans, as passengers.

THE steamer Inchmornish, 1,293 tons, Captain W T Ashby, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, brought from Cardiff a cargo of 2,511 tons of coals for the agents of the G I P R Co. Her agents in Bombay being Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE ship Serra Morena, 1,385 tons, Captain W Spencer, having left Penarth on the 18th July last, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, laden with a cargo of 1,983 tons of coals for Messrs M Mackenzie and Co. She is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

STEAMER ASHORE NORTH OF GALLE.—Oct. 13th, 1887.—Early this morning news was brought, first by fishing-boat crews, that a vessel had been wrecked off the roadstead, and conflicting rumours were set afloat as to the place where the disaster was said to have occurred. By 8 a.m., however, the news was confirmed by the arrival of the chief officer of the vessel coming into port for assistance. The steamer ashore, which stranded at midnight some distance beyond the Cadda rocks, and is now lying opposite Amblangodde (the exact position is still involved in doubt) is the Ascalon of London, built in 1882, owners, W. Milburn & Co., 1,523 tons; had on board a cargo of salt from Jeddah and was bound to Calcutta. The chief officer having reported the accident to the local agents, Messrs. J. Black & Co., returned at once, taking with him an anchor and cour hawser, to assist him in the efforts made to get the steamer off; the officer in question was also accompanied by Mr. J. R. Black and a staff of men, were busily employed in throwing cargo overboard to lighten the ship and get her off as expeditiously as possible.—*Ceylon Times*.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Berth.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Akbar	1100	G. Baldwin	A	Hajee Cassum.
,, Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Ravenna	2129	A. B. Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Khiva	4518	S. Bason		P. & O Co.
,, Kt. of George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Othello	1357	Atkins	-	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co
,, Olympia	1055	E. R. Care	H J	Cursetjee & Eduljee
,, Stura	11[illegible]	G.B. D. Maue[illegible]	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, Worsely Hall	2210	J. Verrill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Guildford	117[illegible]	F. D. Moffat	K	K Nixon & Co.
,, Rockcliff	149[illegible]	J. B[illegible]fter	Q	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Satara (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The steamer Aston Hall, Moffatt, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
20 Mysore ... Chapl ... Cardiff, May 18.
Gowanbank ... M[illegible] ... Newport, June 22.
Bondicea ... Clark ... Bombay, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—Steamers Bo'sford, Cana, Clan Drummond and Pulitana.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
18 Duke of Argyle ... ... Calcutta.
19 Bengal ... ... Calcutta.
20 Adelaide ... ... Rangoon.
Camo ta ... ... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
18 Armenia ... ... Calcutta.
Rewa ... ... Calcutta.
19 Ola Matheson ... ... Calcutta.
Duke of Argyle ... ... London.
21 Patna ... ... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall (s), 1,200 cwts bone meal, M Jamall; 100 bales cotton fly and droppings, and 30 bales jute ropes, F L Battliboi; 939 cwts myrabolams, G Morarji; 1,000 cwts bone meal, N Essa; 10 bales hides, F M Rahimbhai; 64 bales hemp, J Dyall; 610 cwts myrabolams, Beyts Craig and Co; 351 cwts coir yarn, R Amarchund; 100 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; and 200 bales G Tooldass.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray (s), 2,700 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
Cuba (s), 150 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhoi.
Guildford (s), 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Lyon and Co.
Rockliffe (s), 4,999 cwts linseed and 8,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight of St George (s), 695 cwts poppy seed, 600 cwts linseed and 400 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmall; 651 cwts castorseed, F Masotty and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; and 1,999 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall (s), 778 cwts mowra seed, C C Jussawalla, 1,500 cwts castor seed, 1,250 mowra seed, 2,000 cwts gingelly seed and 1,500 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 317 cwts gingelly seed, H Ruttonsee; and 625 cwts mowra seed, G Mottee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s), 440 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s), 682 cwts castor seed, F. Masotty and Co; 2,850 cwts castor seed, A. Blascheck and Co; and 125 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Stura (s). 76 bales twist. F R Papa.
Khiwa (s), 109 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiwa (s), 34 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiwa (s), 11 bales twist. The National S. & W. Co; and 292 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.
Stura (s) 74 bales twist. F. R Papa; 40 bales twist, S. Nathoo; 50 bales twist, H. Moolji; 50 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 50 bales twist, D. Benjamin.
Ravenna (s), 206 chests opium, The B & P S N Co; 75 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiwa (s) 50 bales twist, E J Abhraham; 50 bales twist, S Abhraham; and 25 bales twist, W Grossman.
Ravenna (s), 25 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; and 80 cwts broken glass, J Peerbhai and Co.
Stura (s), 60 bales twist, The Colaba Spinning and Manufacturing Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Warden, Capt, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Gordon, Col, Mad, 23rd L I, from leave, from England.
Hatch, Surgn, Bo, Med Dept, from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 24

Donne, Lt, Bl Carabineers, on leave, from Sialkote.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Warden, Capt, Bo Staff Corps, off leave, to Ahmednagar

OCTOBER 23.

Fixott, Capt, Bo, Supt, S A A Factory, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Du Cane, Capt, Bl, A D C, to Govr, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Marshall, Major, Bl R H A, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Judge, Lt, Bl, 2nd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Debra Dun.
Galloway, Col, Bo, 29th Beloech Regt, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 24.

Thatcher, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Karachi.
Mennie, Lt, Bo, 3rd Beloech Regt, off leave, to Quetta.
Hewett, Col, Bl Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Erinpura.
Gordon, Col, Mad, 23rd M I, to join, to Nagpur.
Power, Sub-Condr, Bl, Comt Dept, to join, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 25th October, 1887.

1. The adjourned meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 5-30 p.m.
2. The report of the Corps for 1886-7 is now ready, and copies may be procured from Head Quarters.
3. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee held at 5-15 p.m., on Thursday, the 27th instant, at Quarter-Master Soundy's.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—
4. There will be Musketry at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant, behind the Town Hall
5. There will be riding school for all members at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant at Military bridles only and head ropes to be worn.
6. Parade Order on Friday the 28th instant, at 5-15 p.m., on the Kennedy sea face.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B V R. Corps

BATTERY ORDERS

By Capt. A. Leslie, Offg. Commandant, Bo. Vol. Arty

Bombay, October 25th, 1887.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery and posted to No. 1 Sub-division:—No. 89 Gunner W. M. Humphreys.

By Order.
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Officiating Commandant Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,

Poona, 21st October, 1887.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bo Lancers—Lt H L Gordon, 2nd Durham L I, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation, dated 16th Oct 1887.

2nd Bo I—Surgn A Milne, to the medical charge vice Surgn B N Coyaji, deceased.

Lt C de C Hamilton, No 2 Native Mountain Batty having returned from leave, Lieut P de S Burney, F-2 R A, Offg 3rd Subaltern, No 2 Native Mountain Batty, will rejoin his Batty, for duty.

2—Lt Burney will remain attached to the R A, Kirkee, for duty until further orders.

The Government of India have sanctioned siege operations in this Presdy for the combined instruction of the undermentioned Batteries of R A, and the Sappers and Miners at New Jhansi and Dhanowrie.

No 1-1 Western Dn; No 7-1 Southern Dn; and No 4-1 Welsh Dn.

2 Lt Col D V Shortland R A, is appointed to command the R A, in the Siege Operations Camp; and a Lieutenant from one of the Batteries will perform the duties of Adjutant.

3 The Asst Orderly Room, Serjt, R A, Dist Staff, Bombay, will be Clerk to Lt-Col Shortland, R A, during the formation of the Camp.

4 The officer appointed to command the Camp will put forward Requisitions for the guns, carriages, ammunition, and stores, necessary, and also for the cattle (Bullocks, no Elephants being available) and equipment required for a siege train.

5 One Batty (1-1 Western Dn) will be entrained from Bombay to Kirkee with all the guns, stores, &c, and a siege train will there be organized.

The necessary cattle will be sent to Kirkee by the Transport Dept, after the siege train has been completed at Kirkee, it will march to a site at new Jhansi (the same as in 1884-85) and there form a camp.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that:—

I—Capt D C Dean-Pite, R A, has been promoted Major with effect from the 21st Sept 1887.

II—Lt P H Enthoven, G B R H A, has been promoted Capt and Posted to 10-1 Southern Dn, R A

III—Capt R L Heygate has been posted to 8-1 C P Dn, R A.

IV—Capt F E A Hunter, 8-1 C P Dn, has been appointed to G-A R H A.

V—Lt J H V Crowe has been appointed to G B R H A.

Under instructions received from India Head-Quarters it is intimated that Lt H F Vanderzee and 2nd Lt A F Stiffe, 5-1 Lancashire Dn, have been transferred, the former to 7-1 Southern Dn and the latter to 1-1 Scottish Dn R A.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 7.)

ADMIRALTY, 5th October, 1887.

Navigating Lieut F J Lobb has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commdr in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feby 1870, and 3 th April, 1887—Fleet Engr J Ireland has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Inspector of Machinery.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 7.)

WAR OFFICE, 7TH OCTOBER, 1887.

MILITIA.

Royal Artillery.

3rd Brigade, Welsh Divn, Capt H Octavius Piers, R A, to be Adjt, in succession to Capt F B Dalrymple, R A, promoted to field rank.

3rd Brigade, South Irish Division, Major and Honorary Lieut-Col R M Staddert, from the 7th Brigade South Irish Division, RA, to be Lieut-Col.

ENGINEER.

Royal Monmouthshire, Lieut F H V Henry resigns his Commission.

INFANTRY.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), Ware Austin, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West York Regt). The services of Lieut C A Imbert-Terry are dispensed with.

3rd Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regt, Lieut F A Robson resigns his Commission.

Second Lieut A F Delmar to be Lieut.

4th Battalion, the Border Regt, P D Smith, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, Frank Kentish Chater, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

3rd Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regt, Lieut W E Ward resigns his Commission.

3rd Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, Capt J Turner is granted the honorary rank of Major.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles, C S Murray, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Artillery.

1st Aberdeenshire, Capt R W Huie is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Cadet Corps attached to the 2nd Volunteer (Devonshire) Brigade, Western Divn, Royal Artillery, S P Munro, Esq, to be Hon Captain.

2nd Durham (Seaham), The undermentioned Lieutenants resigns their Commissions:—C E Peake and W H Fox.

1st Glamorgan, Capt G Ryding resigns his Commission.

1st Gloucestershire, John Wright Guise, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

Hony Assist Surgn S Skinner to be appointed Actg Surgn

1st Lanarkshire, Capt G Bell is granted the honorary rank of Major.

2nd Lancashire, H J Merrick, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

ENGINEER.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire, G H Bassett, Gent., to be Second Lieut.

RIFLE.

4th Vol Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, Actg Surgn J W Mackenzie Gunn, MB, resigns his appointment.

1st Vol Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt), Capt and Hony Major J C Carter to be Major.

Lieut H Somerset to be Capt.

2nd Cheshire (Earl of Chester's), Lieut A Timmins to be Capt.

5th Cheshire, J H Hacking, Gent, to be Actg Surgn.

1st (Exeter and South Devon) Vol Battalion, the Devonshire Regt, R B Lumbery-Buse, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

1st Elgin, Capt G A Cooper is granted the honorary rank of Major.

2nd Vol Battn, the Essex Regt, Major and Hony Lieut Col J F P Osborne resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Battalion on his retirement.

5th (Deeside Highland) Vol Battn, the Gordon Highlanders, Neil MacKay, Gent., to be Second Lieut (Supernumerary).

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow 2nd Northern), Lieut J Oliver resigns his Commission.

7th Lanarkshire, Lieut J H Campbell to be Captain.

3rd Lancashire, Capt J F Walton resigns his Commission.

22nd Lancashire, Major H Goodwin resigns his Commission.

Capt J J Midgley is granted the honorary rank of Major.

A H Greaves, Gent, to be Second Lieut.

16th Middlesex (London) Irish, The Rev J F Kitto, MA, to be Actg Chaplain.

4th Vol Battn, the South Wales Borderers, F E Paton, M B, to be Actg Surgeon.

1st Ross-shire (Ross Highland), Lieut M Lamont to be Captain.

1st Vol Battn, the Royal Sussex Regt, Lieut A A O D V Annesley, resigns his Commission.

2nd Vol Battn, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, E B Callander, Esq, late Cornet, 17th Lancers, to be Major.

2nd Vol Battn, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), Lieut W H A Worsley to be Captain.

THE AMERICAN SYNDICATE IN CHINA.

IT is pretty well understood now that the concessions secured by the American Syndicate from the Chinese are of a very limited nature. No railroad or mining privilege has been conceded, and all that has been granted is in connection with telephones and telegraphs. Even this much has been granted tardily, and only because of China's financial wants. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—

A loan has been hawked about the markets in Shanghai and Tientsin for some time. Two of the Anglo-Chinese banks and one of the large English houses had a nibble at it, but the bait was not sufficiently tempting. The initial difficulty was that the Chinese wanted the loan in silver, the interest and repayment likewise to be made in silver; the foreign banks wanted the loan on a gold basis, and hence they could not come to terms. The loan desired was as much as 10,000,000 fl. or more, an amount too large to be absorbed entirely in the East, and in the present condition of the silver market no sane man would think of converting his gold into such a fickle basis as silver presents. There is no secret that the Chinese have been considerably "caught" in their gold loans through the heavy fall in silver, and they naturally wished to prevent this in the future. Now, where the English banks have been unsuccessful the Americans have cut in. The United States have large stocks of silver, and it was found convenient to loan some of it to the Chinese, at the same time, of course, endeavouring to obtain advantages in the way of "concessions." Two loans have accordingly been agreed on, and await the full confirmation of the Syndicate in Philadelphia and the Chinese Minister at Washington. The first of these loans is for 2,500,000 fl. at 3 per mille per month for five years, which works out about 3·6 per cent per annum. The second loan is for 1,000,000 taels, and bears no interest, and no date of repayment is stipulated.

MRS. SCHARLIEB ON THE SEVEN LAMPS OF MEDICINE

THE inaugural address at the London School of Medicine for Women was given on Oct. 3 by Mrs. Scharlieb, M B., B S., of Madras, among those present being Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. (Dean of the School), Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, and Miss Butler, M D. Mrs. Scharlieb took as the title of her address "The Seven Lamps of Medicine." Thinking, she said, of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," it occurred to her that the path of the physician was illuminated by a radiant light separable as was the sunlight into component rays—Obedience, Thoroughness, Truth, Courage, Gentleness, Humility, Sacrifice. Those only who gladly obeyed could safely command, and those who entered a community must give "Obedience" to its laws. Special "Thoroughness" was necessary in hospital work, combined with reading the classical accounts of the diseases observed, while it was equally essential in practice. They should be themselves incarnations of "Truth," and not afraid to speak plainly to those who caused or aggravated their illness by alcoholism or other errors. As to "Courage," it had been said that women were deficient in that quality, but they were daily showing that they possessed it, and facts were better than argument. Should they not also be most womanly women—refined, gracious, and courteous, seeing that men of the profession had justly won the reputation of being most tender, unselfish, and gentle? "Gentleness" must not be reserved for those only who appeared very ill. There were states of mind and body in which the balance of health and disease depended on wise management; but one unappreciative remark might seal the patient's lips and quench the golden hope of health. "Humility" was before honour, and they should not neglect the exercise of this lowly virtue. Let them not shrink from walking in the light of this "lamp." "Sacrifice" was the very for my little boy, and keep your word about—about telling nobody else?"

THE MARQUIS OF AILESBURY'S HOME.

SAVERNAKE HOUSE, the residence of the Most Honourable George William Thomas Brudenell-Bruce, Marquis and Earl of Ailesbury, Earl of Cardigan, and Viscount Savernake, occupies one of the finest situations in the South of England, and if the proprietor were of a philosophic turn of mind he could find within his own domain abundant consolation for the decision which has deprived him of the questionable privilege of appearing upon English race-courses. Savernake House, in fact, stands in the heart of Savernake Forest, the largest piece of wooded country in England that is in possession of a single subject. The forest, which is about sixteen miles in circuit, comprises nearly four thousand acres—or more than two-thirds the area of Epping Forest—and the house is approached by an avenue beeches that is almost unrivalled. This Grand Avenue, as it is called, is four miles in length. Commencing at the entrance to the forest, it passes through an alternation of delightful sylvan scenery and open brake-covered land until it terminates at the house. In some places the beeches, all of them fine full-grown trees, are ten or twelve deep on each side, and as the avenue rises and falls with the undulating ground the vista is remarkably fine. The branches meet overhead, and effectually shut out the sunshine, save such vagrant gleams as occasionally shoot between the wind-stirred leaves and then hurriedly escape, as though frightened by the uncongenial sombreness of the avenue. But if there is little sunshine in the avenue, there is an abundance of warmth and light outside and walking along the well-metalled road, you look, as if from another world, upon sheltered glens where, on the tops of the trees, the sunlight is striving with the cloud shadows for supremacy, and not always gaining it. Savernake Forest, which occupies one of the hills overlooking the quaint, dreamy old town of Marlborough, came to the Bruces by marriage in 1375, and it has remained, in their possession ever since. The home of the Bruces is a stone house built in crescent form. Though standing in the forest it commands a magnificent view both back and front, a glade having been made through the trees, so that the Marton Hills may be discerned on one side and the Bedwyn Hills on the other. The forest is well stocked with the nobler species of game, and there are always many graceful deer to be seen browsing on the bright emerald of the glade. Indeed, the deer abound in all parts of the forest, and, wandering heedlessly among the brake and trees, one is certain to be disturbed from time to time by the sudden appearance of a herd of them, which make a hasty survey of the country and then vanish noiselessly into the shelter of the friendly thickets.

A DINNER WITH THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

READERS of these columns are already aware of the fact that the Duke of Edinburgh and a number of officers of the Mediterranean Squadron have been entertained at dinner by the Prince of Montenegro. If his Royal Highness and party did not fare better than a correspondent who relates his experiences of Prince Nicolas's hospitality in the *Pall Mall Gazette* it is to be feared that they did not find it very enjoyable. Here is the correspondent's account of his experiences as a guest at the Palace at Cettigne:—

FIRST VIEW OF THE MONTENEGRIN CAPITAL.

It was late in the afternoon when we rounded the summit of the Granica, and saw the plain of Cettigne lying spread out like an Ordnance map at our feet. The autumn sun was just sinking behind the Lovcen, and though we on our mountain road met the full blaze of the setting sun, yet the valley was already darkened by the shadows of the evening. Below us we saw the Palace, the Biljar, the Tower of Skulls, the Russian Institute, and last but most important of all to us at that moment—the hotel. We rode down the long straight slope of the new road, and, entering the plain just behind the hospital, passed down the main street of Cettigne to our hostelry. The Prince was away, but the street was gorgeous with a crowd of Voivodes, Generals, and Ministers, who, in glorious raiment of green, scarlet, white, and gold, were enjoying their afternoon constitutional with the representatives of the foreign Powers, habited in sober black. As we entered the front door of the Locanda we looked into a room on our right, and saw a noisy set of Montenegrins spending the time in drinking and playing billiards. The table was not a large one, but it must have been remarkably tough to have survived the journey up the Scala from Cattaro, not to speak of the usage from mountain warriors learning the game. It was a curious sight to see a Montenegrin noble, in long white coat, gold embroidered scarlet waistcoat, full blue knickerbockers, and patent leather top-boots, greatly encumbered in his play by the revolvers and *handjar* in his belt, and yet refusing to lay aside his weapons to ensure his stroke.

THE PRINCE'S PALACE.

Prince Nicolas did not return to Cettigne till the following evening, and the next day was too busy to see us. On the third day after our arrival we paid a formal visit to the Prince, and were invited to the evening meal at the Palace. About sunset we left the hotel and walked across to the Palace, where we were received by the captain of the bodyguard and by the Perianik on duty in the hall. The hall was a good broad room, but very low, and across it was a double staircase of very unambitious appearance, up which we were conducted. At the head of the stairs and across a narrow passage were the doors of the reception chamber, a large, chill looking room, with a polished floor and very little furniture.

RECEPTION BY THE PRINCE.

Here the Prince received us, and after asking a few questions about our health and what we thought of his country, led us into the boudoir of the Princess Milena, which was very prettily furnished, and in which hung a portrait of Napoleon III., who extended a sort of sentimental patronage to the little principality. We were presented to the Princess Milena, and to one of the young Princesses who had been educated in Russia, and who spoke French excellently, like her father and mother. The Prince has a very massive figure; he is over six feet in height, and very broad, and his Montenegrin dress makes him look large than he really is. He is a handsome man, with a pleasant face, ornamented with a heavy moustache and mutton-chop whiskers, but his manner is nervous, and he does not impress one very forcibly as a leader of men. The Princess is still a very handsome woman, and in her youth was a great beauty. She is probably the only woman in Montenegro past thirty who does not look an old crone.

THE DINNER.

In a short time dinner was announced, and we proceeded to the dining-room, a plain bergeois room in the right wing of the Palace, containing little but a sideboard besides the table and chairs. The chairs were stiff, high-backed things, ornamented with the Prince's monogram and crown in the middle of the back. Our party consisted of Prince Nicolas, Princess Milena, one of the young Princesses who had left school, the Prince's mother, Stanko Radonic, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the officer of the guard and our two selves. Prince Nicolas sat at the top of the table, and the officer at the bottom. The dinner was a plain one of the ordinary Continental type, and cooked by an Italian cook of not more than average capacity, but the most incongruous part of the whole function was instead of being waited upon by stately, if awkward, mountaineers in full Montenegrin dress, like the Prince and his family, our dinner was brought to us by a couple of wretched, common place Italian cafe waiters, in rusty dress suits and dirty white cotton gloves. There is nothing more saddening than the sight of a semi-Oriental nation trying to do things *alla franca*, and selecting the points we have discarded as the right ones to begin with. The dinner service was of plain white china, simply ornamented with the princely crown and cipher. The dinner was rather dull for there was no very great flow of conversation, and the moment it was over the officer of the guard rose, bowed to the Prince and his guests and retired

BILLIARDS AND WHIST.

Shortly afterwards we all returned to the reception chamber, where we smoked a cigarette with the Prince, and then after a short conversation with the Princess in her boudoir, we all went downstairs to the billiard-room on the ground floor, where we were joined by the Russian secretary, the President of the Senate, and two or three Generals and Voivodes. After a game or two of billiards we settled down to whist—our two selves against the Prince and the Russian. Prince Nicolas is very fond of whist, but he is not a remarkable player, and he generally appealed to his Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell him what card to play. Late hours are not fashionable in Cettigne, and consequently it was but little after ten when we rose to take our leave of the Prince, and bowed ourselves backward out of the billiard-room, for the chief of this race of mountaineers exacts Russian etiquette at his little Court, especially from foreigners. As for the Montenegrins, they still continue to treat their Prince in the simple old-fashioned patriarchal way, looking on him as their father.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

INDIAN LABOUR IN A FRENCH COLONY.

IN 1882 much attention was excited in England by reports respecting the treatment of coolies in the plantations of the French colony of Reunion. These men were mostly natives of India and ultimately the Indian Government stopped the recruiting completely until the French authorities passed a law making the expenses of the return of the coolies to their homes at the end of their term of labour compulsory on the masters, and providing that no contract of re-engagement should be made prior to the termination of the first period, and then subject to the ratification by the British Consul. Furthermore, the Consul was to have the right to visit all estates on which Indian immigrants were employed. The first and third of these conditions were found unacceptable to the French authorities, because both were said to be contrary to French law. The planters, however, having felt severely the total suspension of the Indian immigration have prevailed on the Colonial Administration to pass a law for the protection of the coolies, which might induce the Indian Government to abandon the two objectionable conditions when it is satisfied that the coolies will be efficiently looked after by the French authorities. This new law is published in a late number of the *Journal Officiel*, and is of extraordinary length. It contains sixteen chapters and 178 clauses, and deals comprehensively with everything relating to coolie immigration. It is clear from the care displayed in providing for the proper treatment of the coolies in sickness and health, in the clauses relating to re-engagement, wages, transfer, restoration to their homes, &c., that the French Colonial Administration is anxious to restore confidence in the mind of the Indian Government respecting the conditions of its subjects who may emigrate to Reunion.

MR. GRANT ALLEN INTERVIEWS HIMSELF.

IN the *American Magazine* for October, Mr. Grant Allen interviews himself after the fashion of the *World's* "Celebrities at Home." "I am going to take you all into my confidence," he says, "and personally conduct you round about my own little lares and penates, in a modest Surrey cottage here at Dorking."

HOLMAN HUNT'S TRIUMPH OF THE INNOCENTS.

"The artist's proof on the wall of our tiny entrance-hall bears the bold signature of Holman Hunt. It is his last great picture 'The triumph of the Innocents'—reproduced in photogravure by the Fine Art Society. Like most other of my household gods, it has its associations. The first time I met Holman Hunt, down at my friend Clodd's seaside cottage at Aldbourgh in Suffolk, he told me the history of the long difficulties he had in painting it; how he began it upon bad canvas in Jerusalem, how the canvas shrunk and spoiled the picture after months of patient work, how he tried in vain to doctor it up, how he wasted literally years on the hopeless endeavour, and how at last he had to begin afresh on a new piece, and produce (in the same time as Jacob served for Leah) the master-work as we actually see it. Hunt afterwards kindly sent me a ticket for the private view, and the recollection of that first burst of delight in a great picture adds might, of course, to the pleasure of the association. One of the little innocents—a bright faced child in the foreground—is the portrait of the artist's own daughter. She is older now than when she sat for immortality, but the bright face is still recognizable, and the sunny smile is as noticeable as ever.

LITERARY FELLOWSHIP.

"Every room in our cottage, of course, has its own bookshelves; but most of my more useful books are in one or other of the three bookcases in the little lining-room. There is the green-bound copy of the 'Origin of Species,' with the flattering autograph inscription straight from the pen of Charles Darwin. There is the whole row of the 'System of Synthetic Philosophy,' down to the recently published 'Factors of Organic Evolution,' sent me from time to time as treasured presents by Herbert Spencer. There are the 'Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth,' with my wife's name inscribed on the fly-leaf by the very hand of our dear neighbour at Box-hill, George Meredith. Several shelves are filled entirely with books that bear in script or print that pleasing label, 'From the Author.' This volume of Alfred Austin's poems, for example, comes under that heading. The poet sent it me as a sort of peace-offering for some adverse stanzas included in the collection in answer to an article of my own in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the deceptiveness of English spring. These little interchanges of *quid pro quo* are among the great delights of an author's life; the hardest and worst-paid of all the profession is rendered endurable for the overworked hack by the sense of fellowship with all the most congenial spirits of one's age."

LETTERS FROM CELEBRATED WRITERS.

Next Mr. Grant Allen shows us his letters.

Here is one from Lubbock about the shapes of leaves; and here from Darwin on the vexed question how man first lost his hairy covering. In this neat, small note, Leslie Stephen discourses of the ethics of literature: and in this Galton clears up some doubtful points in the ancestry of the Darwins, with notes interspersed by Professor George Darwin of Cambridge, on his father's family. This that I hold now is from Cotter Morrison, the most brilliant conversationalist of our day in England; and this from George Henry Lewes, about the talk we had together on mimicry in animals, one Sunday afternoon, at George Eliot's. Here are letters from Hunter, under whom I worked for two years in that dreary Indian Statistical Department. And, stay: these are some Romany notes from Charles G Leland, and these a budget of journalistic instructions from my old chief on the *Pall Mall Gazette*, John Morley, and a postcard from Gladstone on colour in Homer.

HIS STUDY.

"The study next door, where I am now writing, is a funny little five-sided irregular nook, with a sweet bow window overgrown with creepers and a dainty paper on walls and ceiling that seems to give a man courage for working. One writes the better, indeed, I believe, for pretty surroundings; a Japanese bowl to hold one's string, a brass inkstand in which to dip one's pen, a sage green-coverlet to one's sloping desk-table, the ivy and purple clematis peeping in at the casement as one raises one's eyes—all these things help to inspire one with ideas impossible of attainment in a bare barn, with a high office-stool and a white deal desk, much blurred and stained with blots in the using. Keep your gum in one of Salviati's glass bottles, and the art of gumming becomes in itself a liturgy. The beautiful microscope, one of Teiss's best that stands upon the mantelshelf, was a joint present from several friends, among whom I will venture specially to mention Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. The seventeenth century carved oak chest to the left of the fireplace—a queer little fireplace, gay with Barmantoft tiles—we bought for a pound from a farmhouse on the slopes of Dartmoor; and on its top lies the current bundle of books for review. A scribbler's life is much like galleyslave's, and I don't mind getting a little bit more confidential still, and telling you, between ourselves, that besides all my other work, I review on an average about 365 volumes per annum, or 366 in leap-year."

MURDER OF A VICAR BY HIS CURATE.

A SHOCKING affair occurred about midnight on Saturday, Oct. 1, at Cretingham, a village about six miles from Framlingham, Suffolk. The vicar of the parish, the Reverend William Meymott Farley, was murdered by his curate, the Reverend Arthur Edward Gilbert Cooper. For some time past the vicar, who was seventy-three years of age, had been in bad health and about twelve months ago he engaged the curate mentioned to take entire charge of the parochial work. The latter lived at the vicarage with Mr. and Mrs. Farley, the only other inmates of the house being the groom and a maid-servant. On Saturday Mr. Farley kept his bed all day. The curate also complained of being unwell, stating that he had been unable to sleep. There was nothing in his conduct, however, to arouse suspicion, and about ten o'clock at night he read prayers as usual. Two hours later, when the vicar and his wife had fallen asleep, the curate knocked at the bed-room door. Mrs. Farley was aroused, and, in reply to her question, Cooper said he wanted to see the vicar. The curate was wearing only a dressing-gown, and he opened the door with the intention of entering the room. Mrs. Farley pushed him out and locked the door; but Mr. Farley called out to her: "Poor fellow! let him in and see what he wants." The door was then opened. The curate came in and walked round to the side of the bed where Mr. Farley was lying. Very few words passed between them. Being again ordered out by Mrs. Farley, the curate went away, and the vicar then called out, "He has cut my throat." Directly afterwards the unfortunate clergyman, who was a very stout man, rolled heavily on to the floor, and there died within a few minutes, his throat having been cut from ear to ear. In the meantime Cooper had gone into his own bed-room, which adjoined the vicar's, and was heard moaning and sighing. Mr. Farley's cries aroused the groom, who got up and went for Dr. Jones, of Framlingham, without knowing what had actually happened. While he was away Cooper dressed himself in his usual clerical attire and left the house. About five o'clock in the morning the curate returned and knocked at the front door, which was opened by the village policeman. He said that he wanted to go upstairs, and the policeman allowed him to do so, but then took him into custody, and he was subsequently removed to Framlingham police station. So far as can be at present ascertained, the prisoner had no motive whatever for the crime. When questioned by the parish clerk on Sunday morning, he said he first thought of doing it on the previous day. The murdered clergyman had a grown-up family, one of his sons being a doctor in London. There is a rumour that Cooper has shown symptoms of insanity. Mr. Farley had lately advertised for another curate.

On Monday the prisoner was brought up in custody at Framlingham and charged with the murder. He refused to enter the dock, and, when formally charged with the murder, said in a low voice "Isn't he alive?" Formal evidence having been given, the prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say why he should not be remanded, replied, "I don't think there is any charge made out. I am not aware that Mr. Farley is dead. I don't believe he is." The prisoner was then remanded. He was again brought up on Thursday and was committed for trial, his defence being reserved. It was stated that he had been in a lunatic asylum.

The inquest was opened on Monday afternoon at the Bell Inn, Cretingham, by Mr. C. C. Brooke, the county coroner. The accused was present in custody. He paid only a careless attention to the evidence, and interested himself in anything that occurred rather than the business of the court. He appeared quite indifferent to his position, and declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses.

The widow of the murdered man was the first witness. Though he was a man of seventy-three years of age, she is a woman still in the prime of life, having been his third wife. She gave her name as Harriet Louisa Farley, and said her husband was an invalid and confined to bed. Her evidence supported the statement given above as to the manner in which the crime was perpetrated.

One of the jurors (Mr. Juby) put a number of questions to her as to her relations with the prisoner. She indignantly denied that there had ever been any impropriety between himself and Mr. Cooper. Her husband was not jealous of her. She and Mr. Cooper never kissed each other; but if they had she did not think it would be wrong. She treated Mr. Cooper as her younger brother. She objected to Mr. Cooper associating with other females because it was not good for him.

The prisoner (rising in a flushed and excited state): I do not think you need talk of that matter very much if I may be allowed to speak.

Mrs. Farley, who had apparently been unconscious of the prisoner's presence, screamed out, exclaiming, "Oh, poor boy!" and went into hysterics.

Francis Bilney, groom to the deceased, was asked by a juror: Have you known of Mrs. Farley going to Mr. Cooper's room in the morning before he was up?

Witness (after some hesitation): Yes. Has she stayed there long?—No.

Did you know Annie Eadie?—Yes. Has she talked to you about Mrs Farley being in Mr. Cooper's room? The witness hesitated.

The coroner: Answer. The witness: She has told me Mrs. Farley has been there. That is all I know. But you know yourself she had been there?—Yes.

William Emerson, parish clerk, stated that he saw Mr. Cooper on Saturday, when he told him he had not felt very well. Asked if he had seen Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Farley much together, he replied, "No, only coming to and going from church together."

This concluded the evidence, and in answer to the coroner Mr. Cooper said, "I have nothing to say—no observation to make."

The coroner then summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner. On being informed that the verdict was one of wilful murder, he remarked, "I can only say it was not wilful." The coroner recommended him to say nothing at all now. The prisoner was then removed in custody.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.

	Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 3
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs. a. p.
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 10 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
FRUIT—	
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Custard Apples, each	0 2 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 10 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 10 0
Melons, Musk large, per each	0 3 0
Melons, small, each	0 1 3
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	4 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 10 0
Mangoes Common, per doz	1 8 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Grapes Kabool per box	0 5 0
Apples Verona per dozen	1 0 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2 0 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos, per dozen	1 8 0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1 8 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 10 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	99 9
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	"	100 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	"	103 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	"	103 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs.	100 0 Nom.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent.	of 1867 (1887)	...	Nominal
6	Per Cent.	of 1870 (1889)	...	101 0
6	Per Cent.	of 1872 (1891)	...	104 8
5	Per Cent.	of 1878 (1909)	...	104 0
5	Per Cent.	of 1884-85(1905)	...	103 0
5	Per Cent.	of 1885-6 (1915)	...	103 12
5	Per Cent.	of 1886-87(1916)	...	104 0
4½	Per Cent.	of 1882 (1902)	...	99 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891)	Alipore Coal	...	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	...	Nomi.
7	Per Cent. 1 82 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	...	102 0
7	Per Cent. (1887 1892)	Calcutta S. N. Co		103 0
9	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	...	103 0
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892)	Cawn. Cotton Mills		104 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1901)	Darj. Him. Ry.	...	98 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	...	98 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	...	100 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Te		100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute		103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1890)	Goosery Jute Mills		104 0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	...	103 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	...	103 0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	...	101 0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1890)	Inland Flotilla	...	103 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	...	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kursoong Darj. Tea		103 0
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92)	Ranegunges Coal,		104 0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	...	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	...	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1890 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	...	103 12
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills		105 0

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Dvd.	Quotation.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	900
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1 p.ct.	150m
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p ct	110
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	123x
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agrs)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	70

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.
(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil.	a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...		Lqdn.
Aminackie...	100	5 p. ct.	a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	a	50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct.	a	530
Baintdarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil	c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.		70
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct.	a	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct.	a	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct.	a	90
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct.	a	42
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.		105
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.		25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.	a	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.	a	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil.	a	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	a	15
Cocheels (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	10
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct.	a	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.	a	30
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.		110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	2½ p.ct.	a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil.	a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.		130
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct.	a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct.	a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	a	32
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	a	20
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil.	a	28
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....		Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.		190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil.	a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	.....		Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	a	16
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil.	c	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p.ct.	a	90
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.		103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	a	28
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct.-c		100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct.-c		100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	... ...		100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct.	a	100
Indian Terai	500	ad int.		460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct.-c		100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct.	a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	10 p. ct.		92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct		150
Kaincherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	18
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam) ...	100	nil.		par.
Khebong (Assam) A.	100	10 p. ct.	a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct.	a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil.	a	45
Kousanie	100	.....		Nm
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil.	c	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	nil.	a	70
Do. contributory	200	nil.	a	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct.	a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p.ct.	a	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p ct.	a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct.	a	40
Loobah	100	10p. ct.	a	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil.	c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.		60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	20
Meani Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct.	a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct.	a	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	a	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	e	15
Do. contributory	90	nil.	a	11
Moran, Assam	80	.....		30d.
Motihola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.		90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	.....		Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	11 p. ct.	a	100
North Western Cachar	100	2½ p. ct.		28
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	a	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct.	c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil.	a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct.	c	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.	a	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.		58
Rungleo Rungliot	100	5 ad int.		95x.
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil.	a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct.	a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	50	3 p. ct.	a	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct.	a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	a	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	a	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct.	a	42
Singlo Tea Co.	100	.....		100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5 ad. int.	a	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	a	75
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct.		65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil.	a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct.	a	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 ad. int.		90x
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	8 p. ct.	a	102
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.		141x
Upper Assam	£10	nil.	a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars... ...	100	.....		...

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c=Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c=Total dividend on crop of 1885.
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yers.
s=Sellers.
w=Wanted.
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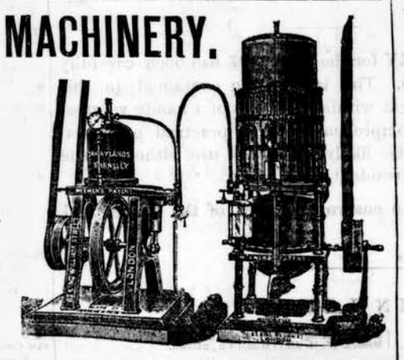

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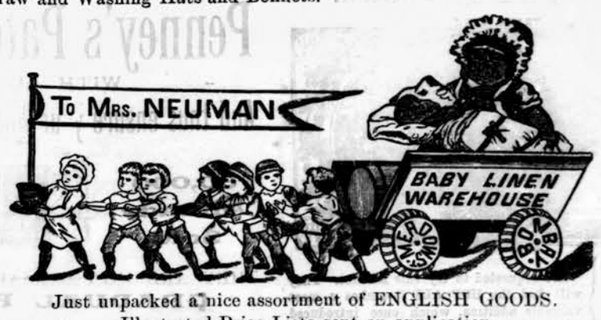

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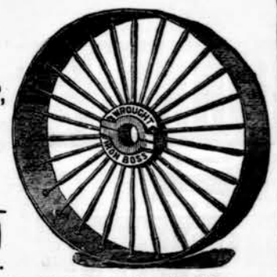

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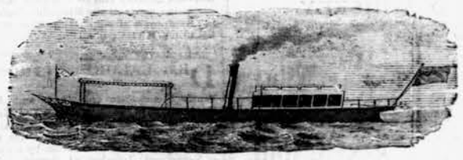

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